Library

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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ATLANTA, APRIL 11, 1873.

From Yesterday's Evening Edition.

Summary of State News.

ROME.

M. M. Pepper has been elected President and M. D. McOsker, Vice President of Rainbow Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 1, of Rome.—*Commercial.*

MILLEDGEVILLE.

The Toll Bridge over the Oconee River at this place has been leased to Mr. F. J. Echols for one year, for the sum of $1,555.—*Union and Recorder.*

GRIFFIN.

Vegetation is putting out rapidly, and the appearance of the trees has a refreshing influence.——Low country people are already making arrangements to spend the summer in Griffin.—*News.*

LAWRENCEVILLE.

Mr. Eli J. McDaniel has sent us a specimen of some grass grown by him upon his farm. The sample is about eighteen inches high, and is soft and tender and will make elegant stock feed.—*Gwinnett Herald.*

MACON.

The City Council of Macon refuse to increase the pay of officers and men of the police force.——The City Council of Macan will employ a City Physician.——The proposition of the Macon Canal and Manufacturing Company, respecting water works has been rejected.——The City Council of Macon agree to subscribe $200,000 to the Macon and Cincinnati Railroad.—*Telegraph and Messenger.*

DALTON.

A little son of Colonel W. R. Moore, of Dalton, had his collar bone broken a day or so ago by falling from a chair.——The peach crop hereabouts promises an abundant yield this year.——The wheat fields along the line of the State Road look green, giving promise of a much better yield than was anticipated a few weeks ago.—*Citizen.*

ATHENS.

Athens needs a Savings Bank.——Chancellor A. A. Lipscomb, of the University of Georgia, will deliver the commencement sermon of North Georgia Agricultural College on Sunday, July 6th.——The small pox is still confined to the building where the first case occurred. The patients are doing well, and no fear of its spread need be entertained, as ample means have been employed to prevent it.—*Southern Watchman.*

FORSYTH.

Mrs. J. A. Hutchinson received a severe injury in her foot from being thrown from a buggy a few days since. It will probably effect her for life.——On Friday night last Hon. A. M. Speer delivered a lecture, "What I saw in England," to a large audience in Forsyth.——The residence occupied by Mrs. Joseph Edge was burned on last Friday. The entire wardrobe of Mrs. Edge, furniture and every article in the house was consumed.—*Monroe Advertiser.*

SAVANNAH.

Last Sunday afternoon was an occasion of much interest among the colored members of the Episcopal Church in Savannah. Eleven persons, young and old, were confirmed by Bishop Beckwith.——Mr. Joseph Henry, representing the house of G. F. Shaw, of New York, died at the Marshall House, a few days since.—*Advertiser.*

Mr. G. Wiarda has been elected President of the Savannah Liedertafel.—*News.*

AUGUSTA.

The Steamer Clyde, which sunk about nine miles below the city some three months ago has been successfully raised and set afloat.——Several members of the city police interested in the money prizes, amounting to $95, drawn in the Memorial Association Distribution on Monday, propose to make a donation of the entire amount to the Ladies' Memorial Association, in aid of the erection of a monument to our Confederate dead in the City Cemetery.——Shots passed between Messrs. Jourdan Botton and Captain Owen Conlon at the Central Hotel on Tuesday afternoon. Both shots missed their aim.—*Chronicle and Sentinel.*

BARNESVILLE.

The new engine house is about completed.——Flint River Association will hold its annual session in Barnesville in September.——Bishop Pierce will dedicate the new Methodist Episcopal Church in Barnesville in June.——Our farmers are beginning to plant cotton. The corn is all planted, and we learn that the stand is good. We are glad to learn that a larger area has been planted than usual.——Hon. D. Wyatt Aiken, of South Carolina, will address the Patrons of Husbandry at Barnesville on the 18th instant.——Dr. A. A. Lipscomb will preach the commencement sermon and General John B. Gordon deliver the commencement address of Gordon Institute in June.——J. L. Harp was seriously stabbed at Flint River Church last Sabbath.——Judge Hall has been compelled to adjourn Pike Superior Court until July on account of his health.—*Patriot.*

CARTERSVILLE.

The traces of the late heavy freshets that swept this country, are like the traces of the late war—being rapidly obliterated.——Capt. McClatchey, civil engineer, has gone to work with chart and compass, to test the plausability of supplying this city with water from the Powder Spring.——The wheat crop of this section is very sorry and backward, but since the warm weather set in it has come out wonderfully.——The new Episcopal Church in this place has been framed.——There was a wagon load of iron sold by the piece in this city on Monday. It was the product of a forge located near Ellijay, in Gilmer county.——If no future disaster injures the fruit crop of this section it will be a bountiful one.—*Standard and Express.*

South Carolina News.

Counterfeit fifty cent bills are common in Lexington.

The Thespian Hall building in Winnsboro, was burned on Saturday last.

The Germans of Charleston are making active preparations for the celebration of the national festival.

Colonel Palmer, President of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, has gone North to make arrangements for buying an improved pattern of rail for his road.

Briefs.

"That's my impression" as the printer said when he kissed his sweetheart.

There is one bell in Europe that cost three hundred thousand dollars.

Why are young ladies excellent violinists? Because they are good at keeping a beau "on a string."

Booth had a broken nose. A lady once remarked to him, "I like your acting, Mr. Booth, but to be frank with you, I can't get over your nose." "No wonder, Madame," replied he, "the bridge is gone."

Literary.

An Ohio antiquary offers for sale a Bible printed in 1539, and "very little used."

President Thiers is said to be worth $200,000, in great part through his writings.

The London Graphic is said to be growing into one of the wealthiest journalistic properties in the world.

The most successful damning with faint praise is that of the New York Times. It remarks, after much meditation over Olive Logan's new play: It contains traces of a desultory talent.

Gleanings.

An exchange refuses to publish the poem commencing—"I breathe on the face of a maiden"—until the editor knows what its author drinks.

"I say, Jim, would you rather a lion tore you in pieces or a tiger?" "Why, you goose, of course I'd rather a lion tore a tiger in pieces."

A Danbury man who has been visiting in a place where the cemetery was provided with many private vaults, is very much pleased with the idea as it enables a man to visit his own grave and weep.

A TERRIBLE CONFLICT

BETWEEN

A WHITE MAN AND AN INDIAN.

BY A CITIZEN OF WHITFIELD COUNTY, GA.

[From the North Georgia Citizen.]

In or about the year 1848, the writer met with Major John Seaborn, whose exploits and adventures among the Cherokee Indians, in the early settlement of the Northern portion of Georgia, may be remembered by the surviving pioneers of that period. He related to me many interesting incidents connected with his life and travels among the natives. One of these was a hand to hand conflict with a powerful Cherokee Indian, the detail of which I well remember.

I was, said he, at the time of the occurrence I am about to relate, in my 25th year, and in the prime of vigorous manhood. I stood 6 feet 1½ inches in my stockings, weighed 190 pounds, and in the games and athletic sports of the times I had never found my match—nor was I deficient in those traits of courage and daring so common, and, I may say, so necessary in those perilous times. Possessing a wild, roving disposition, I had left my home in North Carolina, having no friends or companion in my ramble save a huge brindle dog, a noble and faithful animal, ever ready to do my bidding. By a peculiar whistle between my fingers, I could call him from a great distance, and had taught him many useful tricks and performances.

On one occasion, when I was in the employ of a surveying party, we camped at a point on the banks of the Etowah river, in what is now known as the 17th District of Bartow county, and not more than 1 1-2 miles from a large cave. Near our camp, at a large spring, there was a missionary station and with the missionaries a party of pioneers who were engaged in the manufacture of saltpetre, which they procured from dirt hauled from the cave to the spring and used in the preparation of gun powder. This station was between our camp and the cave.

One beautiful morning I concluded to visit the missionaries, and started out for this purpose along a dim trail through the forest. I had proceeded about the fourth of a mile when the sound of human voices attracted my attention. With the caution acquired by long residence among a tricky and dangerous people, I quickly stepped behind a large bush and listened intently. The voices approached, and two figures emerged into view not more than thirty yards from me—the one an Indian of gigantic size, the other the most beautiful female my eyes had ever beheld. She was seated on a jet black pony of fine metal and proportion. Her position in the saddle was most graceful. A blonde of faultless form, features beautiful beyond description, and with long, golden, waivy tresses profusely hanging down upon the back of her steed. As the savage held the bridle bit, with tomahawk in hand, a glance sufficed to show me that she was not a voluntary companion in the journey. Indeed, I had scarce had time to form this opinion of the situation before all doubt was removed by a sudden and ineffectual effort on the part of the fair rider to extricate herself from his grasp by a jerk of the bridle, which caused the pony to rear almost erect upon his hind feet, whereupon the savage, still clinging to the bridle, raised his tomahawk, and exclaimed:

"Hold, white fawn, or by the Great Spirit my tomahawk shall drink your blood! Me, the son of a great Chief, must have pretty white squaw in his wigwam."

Here the motion of his uplifted weapon caused a violent surge by the pony, throwing the rider, who was instantly grasped by the fierce savage.

With an almost overwhelming impulse of rage and fury, my heart throbbing and my very breath surpressed with excitement of the moment, I sprang forward with the leap of a panther, and with a yell which so startled the savage that he loosed his hold upon the lady and made several bounds from her towards the woods.

Seeing me, she exclaimed:

"Oh! sir, save me! Save me!"

The savage now turned and stood at bay, not twenty steps distant.

The pony stood trembling near the lady.

"Mount! Mount!" said I, "quick, and fly!" at the same time lifting her into the saddle.

As she moved off, I faced the Indian, who had turned and stood at bay, and recognized him as the famous and blood-thirsty George Took, known among the Indians as Unaka-yah-wah, (white man killer.) He was an Indian of tremendous size and strength, and of most desperate character. He stood motionless for a moment, staring at me with a hideous expression of hatred and revenge. As I looked at his fiendish eye, and saw a large tomahawk in his brawny hand, there flashed through my mind, for the first time, the immense disadvantage of my position.

I had, unfortunately, left the camp, on this occasion, without my pistol, and had no weapon except a short hunting knife, which hung at my side. Quick in emergencies, and accustomed to perilous adventure, my plan was instantly formed. It was to induce pursuit in the direction to the camp where aid could be procured. I began to step backward. He at once divined my object, and, with a terrible yell, sprang forward, trusting to reach and dispatch me at once. Being of swift foot, I turned, bounded forward, giving, as I started, a loud, keen whistle through my fingers. He followed with velocity equal to my own, and at a distance of about ten paces behind me. For about one hundred yards he put forth his utmost energies, and then, as if despairing of success, or fearing I might draw him into ambush, he hurled his tomahawk at me with such swift and fearful proximity to my head that my cap was carried off, and the instrument, passing me, buried itself in a tree some forty feet beyond.

This was a contingency I had hoped for, and I suddenly turned upon my foe.

As we came together I aimed a blow at his head with my fist. He evaded me by a side motion, and stepping two or three paces backward, rushed upon me, attempting to throw his head between my legs. This was a favorite feat among the Indian athletes, by which they often upset an adversary throwing him over upon his head and crippling, or placing him at a fearful disadvantage. I understood the move, and partially avoided it—his head striking my knee, knocking my feet backward, and staggering me considerably.

Recovering, I dealt him a severe kick on the head, and threw myself upon his back, pressing him to the ground, his face downward. He arose upon his hands. I brought him down by jerking his hands from under him. I bethought myself of my knife, and made an effort to grasp it, without success, as the handle had caught under my waistband; and while in the effort to disengage it, the savage seized one of my thumbs in his vice-like jaws, cutting it to the bone. This enraged me intensely and I struck him several powerful blows with my fist on his head and neck, which caused him to let go my thumb, and by an almost superhuman effort sprang from beneath me. He at once turned upon me, and a fisticuff exercise ensued. In this, being a practiced boxer, I was too much for him, as he failed to hit me a single blow, while I planted several stunners upon his short ribs and face, bringing a free gush of blood from his nose. Seeing this, he jumped back and attempted another run between my legs, which I avoided by a side spring. He then rushed toward the tree where the tomahawk was sticking. I intercepted him, and we clinched within three feet of the coveted weapon; and now commenced a wrestle which, for skill, strength, and desperate contortion, was, perhaps, seldom equalled. His whole effort was to force me against the tree, that he might secure the tomahawk. Failing in this, he tried several of his Indian tricks for the purpose of throwing me, while I forced him from the tree, and also attempted to throw him. We thus struggled for some moments, swaying to and fro, and each seeking some advantage.

In one of these powerful struggles, in which I was the receding party, my foot became entangled in a grape vine, and I fell, the Indian upon me.

Having the tomahawk still in view, he attempted to spring away from me; but as I held to him, he jerked me to the erect position, still pressing toward the tree. Throwing my foot before him he fell, and I by his side.

We lay at arms length upon the ground grappling each other's throats, and each panting with exhaustion and foaming with rage. Feeling that my wind was failing me, and fearing that in this respect the savage might have the advantage of me, I now determined to secure my knife at all hazards.

Hurling myself upon him by a mighty effort, I threw my hand down, and grasped the handle of my knife—seeing which he uttered the exclamation wah, and clasped me around the body, pressing me to him with all his power, at the same time trying to bite my face.

While in this position, my hand upon my knife, and the Indian holding me around the arms in a vice-like grip, an ally came upon the field.

Bruno, my faithful dog, with a fierce growl, sprang to my side, and at once fastened his teeth in the shoulder of the savage. This caused him to loose his hold upon me.

In an instant my knife was raised and I aimed a violent thrust at his neck, but his arm received the blow and the knife shivered upon the bone.

As I raised to repeat the lick, the Indian exclaimed:

"Karnarla! Karnarla!" which, in the Indian tongue is enough! enough! and, in broken English, added, "take off dog! quick! Brave white man, no kill great Chief. Me give up."

I restrained myself with difficulty, at the moment, but seeing that the victory was mine, a revulsion of feeling ensued, in the thought that I had triumphed in a struggle, which, but a moment before, was so doubtful and desperate; and I even felt a sense of admiration for the manhood and daring of my powerful antagonist. So I accepted his surrender, and pulled off the dog. Taking off my buckskin suspenders, I bound him tightly around the wrists, and exacted from him a promise that he would go as a prisoner to the camp.

Noticing that his arm was bleeding profusely I bound my handkerchief around it, at which he gave me a grunt of satisfaction. I then stepped to the tree, withdrew the tomahawk, and pointed him the direction to go.

Just at this juncture the fair damsel, whom I had rescued, accompanied by two horsemen from the missionary station, galloped up. She had, with almost incredible speed, brought them to my aid.

As they looked at the stalwart form and bloody visage of the savage, and at my own somewhat bruised and bloody appearance, and listened to my narrative of the desperate struggle, they gave vent to expressions in regard to my strength and process, which brought the tinge of pride to my cheek, and the beautiful girl, unable to express her gratitude in words, looked sweetly down upon me with her love-beaming eyes, while large pearly tear-drops trickled down her soft and blushing cheeks.

And, now, friends from my own camp also arrived, and greetings and congratulations were extended and acquaintances formed which time can never erase from memory's page.

That I fell in love with the lady was to be expected, and that she should reciprocate, under the circumstances, was most natural.

She was the daughter of a missionary sent out from the Church of England to introduce the Gospel to the natives.

She had been accustomed to take her morning and evening rides. On this occasion she had ventured further from the station than was prudent, and the Indian, who had often seen her at the camp and was enamored by her charms, had been lying in wait to kidnap and bear her away as a captive to some distant tribe, in which attempt he must have succeeded had it not been for the providential interposition just related.

In three months from the time of this singular introduction, Major S. and the lady were united in wedlock, and may yet be living in the State of North Carolina.

George Took, the Indian above referred to, afterwards committed murder upon a whole family in one of the counties of the Cherokee Purchase—we believe the county of Paulding. The dwelling was burned with the family in it, and when a little child attempted to escape from the burning building the fiend picked it up and cast it back into the flames. He was pursued by the Sheriff and his posse and captured after a desperate resistance, in which the Indian was shot in the shoulder, in consequence of which his arm was afterwards amputated.

The writer, then a boy, has a vivid recollection of his appearance upon the scaffold when he was hung by the Sheriff of Cass county, in 1835. He was convicted during the Judgeship of John W. Hooper, Esq.; and the Sheriff, we believe, was Colonel Lewis Tumlin, now resident in Cartersville, Ga.

Among the parties referred to by Major Seaborn, whose acquaintance he had made in the nation, were John Ridge, General Andrew Miller and Colonel James Word, the latter being the officer appointed by the State authorities to remove the Indians from Georgia, which he did in the year 1838.

Connubialities.

A domestic broil makes an unsatisfactory meal.

A beau of much experience says that "the time for a fellow to leave is when a young lady asks him how the walking is."

The scientists have discovered that the reason a woman can keep a lover by her tears is because love, like beef or pork, is best preserved by brine.

General News Items.

The Association of Clerks, in New York, will build a family hotel.

Reserved seats at revivals in Colorado command a premium price.

A leading dry goods firm, in New York, gives away over $3,000 worth of goods in samples annually.

Paris talks of building a theater to cost fifteen million francs, capable of holding thirty thousand people.

The Russian term of military service is to be fifteen years with no exceptions, not even among noblemen.

Daily Condensations.

An Indianapolis hen thinks two eggs a day something to crow about.

There are six and four-tenths persons to every house in Philadelphia.

A fascinating widow of eighty-five in Indiana lately captured in matrimony a thoughtless youth of only seventy-two.

An accepted suitor in California last week sold his interest and good will in his affianced to a rival for the price of a new coat.

Eighty-four per cent of the population of the New England States, who are under twenty years of age, have three or more names.

Pelham, New Hampshire, has a woman who was not married till sixty years of age, but has had four husbands since, and is now a widow.

Paris, Kentucky, the county seat of Bourbon, and the place where the best whisky in the world is made, has so many total abstinence people that it is proposed to prohibit the sale of liquor within its limits. This is not the only case where the prophet has lacked reward in his own country.

☞ We have great respect for the Lafayette Journal—it tells a snake story so well. Says the Journal: "On last Friday a citizen of Danville, Illinois, was buried. After the funeral cortege had started a snake of the blue-racer species was observed following behind. It continued thus to follow until the cemetery was reached, when the serpent jumped into the grave and coiled himself around the box containing the coffin. It there remained until the sexton dispatched it and laid it out upon the ground. A band of music headed the procession, and the question is whether it was that or some other cause which led to the singular conduct on the part of the snake."

DANBURY NEWS ITEMS.—Muskrats turn their tails to the north when thinking, which is said to be a sure sign of something.

Two people in walking together will always avoid the path. One will walk on each. It shows how unselfish we are as a people.

Good clothes and talent do not go together. If you have good clothes you must be content. Our clothes are not very good, although we did not notice the fact when we commenced this item.

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Heavy Floods in the North.

They Cause Great Loss of Property.

Important Military Move on Foot.

SALE OF A RAILROAD.

WASHINGTON.

KNIGHTS OF ST. CRISPEN.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The International Grand Lodge of the Knights of St. Crispen convenes, at Cleveland, on the 15th inst.

DAM SWEPT AWAY.

The dam over the Oswego River at Oswego has been swept away. It belonged to the State. Loss $100,000.

FORGERY.

A forger got $1,000 from the Evansville National Bank and $3,000 from the State National Bank at Evansville, Indiana.

SIGNED.

Governor Dix has signed the Civil Rights bill.

HEAVY RAIN.

The heaviest rain in five years in Indiana. Three and three-fourth inches fell in 48 hours.

St. Mary's River is over the banks. The railroad bridge at Waterloo, nearly completed, was washed away.

A building fell at Middletown, Connecticut, burying fifteen persons. Six dead bodies have already been found.

A dam at Reemshom Pond, West Millburg, Mass., broke and has flooded the low lands. Heavy loss. Several houses washed away.

THOMAS R. SHARPE,

by a unanimous vote of the Board of Directors, has been elected Master of Transportation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

IMPORTANT MILITARY MOVE ON FOOT.

A San Antonio letter states that seven regiments are now on the Rio Grande. Sheridan, Belknap and other military officers are there in consultation. The leading belief is that some important military movement is on foot.

GERMAN STABBED.

A German seeking employment at the New York gas works was stabbed by the strikers.

YELLOW FEVER.

Five of the crew of the bark Peter C. Warwick, from Rio, at the New York quarantine, are down with the yellow fever. They were immediately taken to the West Bank hospital, where one has since died.

GREELEY'S LIFE POLICY COLLECTED.

The insurance of $100,000 on the life of Horace Greeley has been collected. This policy is the largest paid in the last decade.

PENNSYLVANIA.

RETIRED FROM BUSINESS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—Mathew Baird, senior member of the firm controlling the Baldwin Locomotive Works, has retired, receiving $2,000,000 for his interest in the works.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RAILROAD SOLD.

WILMINGTON, April 10.—The Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad was sold to day under decree of the Superior Court of New Haven county. Edward Mathew, trustee for the first mortgage bondholders, became the purchaser at eleven hundred thousand dollars.

ENGLAND.

ACCIDENT ON GUNNING SHIP.

LONDON, April 10—A shell exploded aboard Her Majesties' gunning ship Cambridge during practice at Davenport. Many were hurt. No details.

FRANCE.

ACTORS FIGHTING.

PARIS, April 10.—A desperate fight occurred a few days since, in the small town of Olonne, in the department of Vendee, between two rival companies of strolling actors. Nine of the contestants were killed and several injured.

THE CARLISTS OPEN FIRE ON A TOWN.

A dispatch from Perpignan says that the Carlists under Seballo appeared before Pengicerna, in the Spanish province of Gerona, this morning, and demanded the surrender of the town. The government troops refused to yield the town, and the insurgents immediately opened fire.

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 19¾; Orleans 20¼; sales 1,468 bales.

Flour dull, unchanged and in buyers' favor. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet. Pork strong; new mess $17 40. Lard steady—Western steam 8¾. Turpentine steady at 54. Rosin steady at $3 20a3 25 for strained. Freights quiet and firm.

Stocks very firm. Gold steady at 18½. Money firm at ¼ per cent. and interest. Exchange—long 7; short 8. Governments dull and steady. State bonds dull and quiet.

LONDON, April 10.—Consols 93¼. Fives 90 3-4.

PARIS, April 10.—Rentes 56f 2c.

LIVERPOOL, April 10.—noon.—Cotton opened quiet; uplands 9¼; Orleans 9¼a9¾; sales 10,000 bales; of the week 54,000; export 7,000; speculation 1,000, stock 681,000; American 338,000; receipts 90,000, American 51,000; actual export 80,000.

LATER.—Cotton quiet; speculation 2,000 bales; shipped from Savannah or Charleston, March, 9¾; deliverable in April, 9 1-16; afl at 451,000; American 170,000.

Breadstuffs quiet. Lard 39s 3d.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, }
ATLANTA, April 10, 3 o'clock, P. M. }

Cotton 17a17 1-2, the latter price for full middlings. The demand is limited entirely for the better grades. Stains and lower grades wholly neglected.

Exchange—Buying at ¼, selling at 3 8 premium.

Money—Loaned at 1a1½ per cent.

Gold—Buying at 1 16; selling at 1 18.

Silver—Buying 1 09, selling 1 13.

Bonds and Stocks—Dull and but little doing. Georgia 6s, 72a74; 7s, 85a88; new Georgia bonds at the State Treasury, 8 per cent. non-taxable, $1. Atlanta city bonds, 7s 70a72; 8s, 80a82. Augusta, 83a85. Georgia Railroad stock, 98a99; Georgia R. R. bonds, 95a98. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock, 83a86; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds, 94a96. Macon and Western Railroad stock, 90a92. Rome city 7s, 68a72 Savannah, 85.

Flour.—In good supply; fine $6; superfine $7a7 50; extra 8 50a9; double extra 9 50; family 10a10 50; extra fami'y 10 50a10 75; fancy 11 50a12.

Corn Meal—85a87.

Wheat—We quote Red $2; white 2 05a2 10.

Corn—Choice white 84a85, in store, and 84 at depot, on arrival for medium; mixed 82a83.

Hogs—Gross to butchers 5¼a6; net 8.

Bulk meat—shoulders 7¼; C. R. sides 9¼; clear sides 9¾; hams 11½a12.

Bacon—S. C. hams 15a15½; plain country 13½a14; small lots arriving and demand good, shoulders 8½; clear rib sides 10½; clear sides 11.

Lard—Tierces 10a10½; cans, buckets and kegs 11½a12.

Sugar—Crushed 14; granulated and powdered 14; Demerara 11 1-2a12 1-2; standard A 13½; extra C 13 1-2; yellow C 12; brown 10½a11 1-2.

Salt—Liverpool $2 [illegible]; Virginia $2.

Molasses—Hogsheads 30; barrels 32a33; New Orleans syrup 75a80.

Candles—Full weights, stiff, 21 1-2.

Coffee—Java [illegible]; Moca 32a35; Rio 23½a25.

Tallow [illegible]; beeswax 28.

Butter—Good choice commands 25a30.

Poultry—We quote: Chickens [illegible]; turkeys, 1 00a1 50; geese 50.

Eggs—We quote from wagons 17.

Hay—Western timothy $1 [illegible]; clover $1 [illegible]; mixed, 1 [illegible]; Georgia, 1 65a1 75.

Bran—$1 20a1 25, mill prices.

Vegetables—Irish potatoes $4 00a4 25, western; sweet potatoes $3 00a3 15. Seed potatoes—Goodrich $4 75a5 00. Early Rose $5 00; Pinckeye $6 25a6 50.

Beans—Mixed $1 00; white $1 25.

Peas—Mixed $1 10; clay $1 30; white 1 25.

Cattle and Sheep—Buying prices, beef cattle, gross, 5a5 1-2; net 9a10; good mutton, gross, 5 1-2a6; net 12 1-2.

New Vegetables—Are coming into market quite freely. Beets 15a20. Onions 10a15. Celery per bunch 20a25. Cabbage per head 35a60. Carrots per bunch 10a15. Turnips 15a20. Radishes 12a15. Lettuce 15a20. Soup stuff 10a15. Cucumbers 25. Green Peas 20a25 per quart.

Seed—Clover $7 50a8 per bushel; blue grass 2 50; timothy 5; orchard grass 3 50.

Factory Goods—No changes to note. Brown domestics, Graniteville 7-8, 11¼; Trion 7-8, 11½; Augusta 7 8, 11¼; Graniteville 4-4, 13; Trion 4-4, 13; Augusta 4-4, 13; Graniteville 3-4, 9½; Augusta 3-4, 9½; Roswell 7-8, 11½; Jewells Mills 7-8, 11¼; 4-4, 12½; Concord jeans, 75; Cassmere 65a1 25; light osnaburgs, 14¼a18; yarns, $1 60a1 65; cambrics, glazed, 9a10; paper, 11a12; checked, 15; stripes, 13a15; bleached cotton, 7a21; ginghams, heavy, 12½a25; tickings, 9a30.

Oats—A very limited supply in market and but few inquiries.

Rye—Stock very light and buyers scarce. Held at 90a$1.

FIRST AUCTION

SALE OF LOTS

—IN—

PORT ROYAL

—ON—

April 24th and 25th,

1873.

AT the above time a first auction sale of lots in the city of Port Royal, S. C., will take place.

Port Royal is the terminus of the Port Royal Railroad, which connects at Augusta with the Georgia Railroad and the whole system of Southern and Western roads. It is the only deep water harbor on the Atlantic coast south of Norfolk. A line of steamships and sailing packets have been arranged for, and it is certain that the whole through business of the Port Royal and Georgia Railroad between the southern and northern ports will pass through Port Royal on its way to Europe and the northern ports.

Large warehouses for the storage of fertilizers cotton and other freights are now under contract at Port Royal. Near it, on Port Royal Island, will be located the works of the Marine & River Phosphate Mining Company, and a large manufactory of acids and fertilizers will be in operation before the close of the year. These, with the machine shops of the road, will employ large numbers of men and attract a thriving, energetic population to this favored point.

The terms of payment for lots will be made easy to artisans and others wishing to build.

Of the harbor, Capt. Boutelle, U. S. Coast Survey, says:

"It is a first class port; by that I mean one into which any vessel yet built can enter."

The New York Evening Post says:

"The last rail on the Port Royal Railroad was laid on March 1. This gives what the South has never yet had, a deep water harbor on the Atlantic coast."

"As if nature intended to leave nothing wanting to renew the fertility of the soil in the South it is in the immediate vicinity of Port Royal that inexhaustible beds of bone phosphate have been recently discovered."—*Ibid.*

"The only good port on the South Atlantic, south of Norfolk, is Port Royal, and I am persuaded that in a short time that will be the real out-let of the central West on the South Atlantic. Of course, this involves the centering of large capital there, and a steamship line. But these will come, if it be true that it is the best port on the South Atlantic, and that direct railroads go there from the central West."—E. D. Mansfield.

"The "Cincinnati Southern" will do more to accomplish the outlet of a Southern port than all other things can. From Chattanooga to Port Royal via Augusta is about 350 miles. It is about the same distance on a direct line from Chattanooga to Cincinnati; so that allowing for curves, an almost direct line road from Cincinnati to Port Royal may be made at from 550 to 600 miles. This will not only save 200 miles on the present route, but will be a *direct through line*, prepared to do its part in transferring the food of the West to the markets of the world."—Cincinnati Gazette.

Persons wishing to attend the sale will be carried for one fare from Atlanta, Macon, Athens, Augusta and Savannah, Georgia; Charleston and Columbia, S. C. apr6 11-14-16-19

GRAND SALE

OF THAT

MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY

BELONGING TO THE

City of Atlanta,

SITUATED on the corner of Pryor and Alabama streets, and fronting on the right of way of the railroad opposite the Union Passenger Depot, Atlanta.

The block fronts 113 feet on Pryor street, 160 feet on Alabama street, and 160 feet on right way railroad, and is bounded 103 feet on the southeast by the wholesale store of Williams, Langston & Crane.

This block has been divided into 4 lots, each fronting on right-way railroad and Alabama street, and the lots will be sold one with the privilege of two or the whole block.

It is generally admitted that this property is most favorably located for the wholesale and jobbing trade, and intrinsically of

VERY GREAT VALUE,

and should the Custom-house be built on the square opposite, the property evidently would continue to appreciate, and likely become really

THE MOST VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE GATE CITY.

☞ Merchants generally, capitalists, and speculators, are invited to attend this very important sale.

The property will be sold on the premises in pursuance of an order of the Mayor and Council of the city of Atlanta, at 4 o'clock P. M. Wednesday, the 30th day of April, 1873.

Titles perfect and indisputable.

Terms—One-third cash, remainder at 6 and 12 months, with interest at 10 per cent. per annum.

☞ Plat of property can be seen at my office.

C. C. HAMMOCK,
apr6-3td Real Estate Agent.

WM. JENNINGS. J. O. HARRIS. J. S. PETERSON.

Jennings, Harris & Peterson,

Real Estate Agents and

AUCTIONEERS.

SPECIAL attention given to conducting sales of Real Estate in the city of Atlanta and vicinity by auction.

J. S. Peterson, Auctioneer,

Office adjoining Hardware store of T. M. Clarke & Co., on Line street, near Peachtree. apr6-d1m

REMOVAL.

L. COHEN & CO.

HAVE removed to the large and commodious brick store No. [illegible] Whitehall street, between Hunter and Mitchell, one block from their old stand, where they will be pleased to see their customers.

L. COHEN & CO.
apr6-d2w

CUMMING AND DULUTH HACK LINE.

J. W. JAMES & CO., are now running, for the accommodation of the traveling public, a good TWO HORSE HACK, three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and making close connection with the Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railroad. Leave Cain's Hotel at Cumming at 12 M., and arrives at Duluth at 5 o'clock, P. M., in time for the down train to Atlanta. Leaves Duluth at 9 o'clock in the morning and arrives at Cain's Hotel in Cumming, at 1 o'clock, to dinner.

Careful drivers. Terms moderate.
sept1—dtf

D. C. SEYMOUR, of Ga. W. H. POPE, of Tenn.

D. C. SEYMOUR & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

AND

Dealers in all Kinds of Produce,

No. 83 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

☞ Orders and Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly. mar14 dtf

[City Official Advertisement.]

To Stone Masons

Sealed Proposals

WILL be received until Friday next, 11th instant, for such Stone Masonry as the City Council may require for the Second Quarter of 1873. Bids will be made both for Dry Work and Mortar Work.

It will be classed: Paving, Wall Work and Covering.

Specifications can be seen at the office of the City Engineer. Bids will be sent to Clerk of Council. The City reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

H. C. YOUNG,
apr8-d4t Chairman Street Committee.

NEW MILLINERY STORE.

MRS. ANNA McCORMICK.

(Formerly of Columbia, S. C.)

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies of Atlanta and surrounding country that she will open a new Millinery Establishment on 2d day of April, on

WHITEHALL ST.,

one door below Dr Lawshe, where she will open for inspection and sale her stock of Millinery Goods, embracing the latest and most fashionable styles.

Her experience of many years in selecting her goods for Southern markets, and the advantages of dealing with the first importing houses of New York warrants her in assuring satisfaction to all who may favor her with their patronage. mar29-tf

AGENTS WANTED.

The Master Spirits of the World,

AND

THE TREASURE HOUSE OF AMERICA.

THE GREAT BOOK OF THE YEAR.

AGENTS report sales of 25 to 100 copies in a few hours or days. Prospectus Free. Address J. W. GOODSPEED, New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans. [illegible]

Jackson's Magic Balsam.

THE GREAT MASTER OF PAIN. WILL cure Toothache in one minute, Headache in five minutes, Earache in twenty minutes, and Neuralgia, Rheumatism and Sore Throat.

P. VAN ALSTINE, Proprietor,
Barnesville, Ga.

Sold by all druggists. feb20-d1y.

Obstacles to Marriage.

HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth st., Philadelphia, Pa.,—an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. mar8-d&w1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SURE for all forms of Chills and AGUE Fever, Intermittent and Remittent Fever, are found in

Kress Fever Tonic.

CURE It contains no poisonous ingredients, and cures Ague by cancelling the Ague Poison in the BLOOD, and ejecting it from the system. Box of Pills with each Bottle. CURES GUARANTEED by

W. C. HAMILTON & CO.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

12 SAMPLES sent by mail for 50c. that retail quick for $10. R. L. WOLCOTT, 181 Chatham-sq, N.Y.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—50,000 addresses, to which specimen copies of SMITH'S MAGAZINE will be sent free. Ag'ts wanted. Write, Pliny F Smith, 51 Liberty st., N. Y.

$4 from 25 cts.—Eight samples mailed free for 25 cts. that sell at sight for four dollars, to any person in Atlanta who will act as agent. RANDALL & CO., 767 Broadway, N. Y.

BUILDERS Send for our illustrated Catalogue of new books on building.
A. J. BICKNELL & CO.,
27 Warren-st., New York.

AGENTS! A RARE CHANCE!!

We will pay all agents $40 per week in cash, who will engage with us at once. Everything furnished and expenses paid. Address,
A. COULTER & CO., Charlotte, Mich.

WORKING CLASS, MALE OR FEMALE, $60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions & valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with 6 cent return stamp, M YOUNG & CO, 173 Greenwich st, N. Y.

A WATCH FREE worth $20, given gratis to every live man who will act as our agent. Business light & honorable. $300 made in 5 days. Saleable as flour. Everybody buys it. Can't do without it. Must have it. No Gift Enterprise, no humbug. KENNEDY & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

100 TEACHERS OR STUDENTS

MALE OR FEMALE, can secure EMPLOYMENT PAYING from $100 to $150 per month during the Spring and Summer. Address, PEOPLE'S JOURNAL, 518 Arch st, Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

$10 A DAY

Easily made by an Agency of

"Our Own Family Doctor."

Best medical work extant. Everybody buys that sees it. Unusual inducements to Ag'ts. Send for circulars and terms to HURST & CO, 746 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ An easy and sure way to make money.

NOTICE.

REDUCTION OF PRICE OF BOARD.

ST. CLAIR HOTEL,

Monument Square, Baltimore, Md.

On and after March 1st, 1873, board at this Hotel to merchants, will be $2 50 per day. The only hotel in Baltimore with improved elevator. Suits of rooms with baths and all the conveniences.
HARVEY H. FOGLE, Manager.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

BEHIND THE SCENES

IN WASHINGTON.

The spiciest & best selling book ever published. It tells all about the great Credit Mobilier Scandal, Senatorial Briberies, Congressional Rings, Lobbies & the wonderful Sights of the National Capital. It sells quick. Send for circulars and see our terms and a full description of the work. Address, National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., or Memphis, Tenn.

BECKWITH SEWING MACHINE—$12.

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL!

THE IMPROVED $12 BECKWITH SEWING MACHINE, with new Building Foot, and many other modern Improvements, all complete, with Hemmer, Guide, Four Needles, &c., warranted two years [illegible]

BECKWITH SEWING MACHINE CO., [illegible] N. Y.

$1.50 [illegible]

$500 IN PREMIUMS

TWO NEW POTATOES!

EXTRA EARLY VERMONT. Ten days Earlier than Early Rose. Enormously productive and of Excellent flavor. $1 per pound; 4 pounds by mail, postpaid, for $3 50.

COMPTON'S SURPRISE, 836 bushels to the acre. A little later than Early Rose. Equal in quality. $3 per pound, by mail, postpaid.

$250 will be awarded as premiums to those who produce the largest quantity from one pound. Descriptive Circulars of the above, with list of 300 varieties of Potatoes, free to all.

Illustrated Seed Catalogue, 200 pages with Colored Chromo, 25 cents.

A New Tomato, the "ARLINGTON," Early, solid and productive. Price, 25c. per packet; five packets for $1.

BLISS'S SELECT GARDEN SEEDS.

B. K. BLISS & SONS,
23 Park Place, New York.

DR. TUTT'S

VEGETABLE

LIVER PILLS.

The startling drawback on nearly all medicinal agents has ever been that in their process of purgation and purification they have also debilitated the system. To obviate this difficulty physicians have long sought for the agent that would

PURGE, PURIFY AND STRENGTHEN

At one and the same time.

Their research has at last been rewarded by a discovery which full realizes the fondest desires of the medical faculty, and which is justly regarded as the most important triumph that Pharmacy has ever achieved. The important desideratum is

Dr. Tutt's Vegetable Liver Pill.

Which purify the blood and remove all corrupt humors and unhealthy accumulations from the body, and yet produces no weakness or lassitude whatever, but on the contrary tones the stomach, and invigorates the body during the progress of their operation. They unite the heretofore irreconcilable qualities of a STRENGTHENING PURGATIVE and PURIFYING TONIC.

Dr. Tutt's Pills are the most active and searching medicine in existence. They at once attack the very root of disease, and their action is so prompt that in an hour or two after they are taken the patient is aware of their good effects. They may be taken at any time without restraint of diet or occupation; they produce neither nausea, griping or debility, and as a family medicine they have no rival. Price 25 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. Principal office, 18 and 20 Platt St. New York. 4w

12,000,000 ACRES.

CHEAP FARMS!

The Cheapest Land in Market, for sale by the

Union Pacific Railroad Company

In the Great Platte Valley.

3,000,000 Acres in Central Nebraska

Now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upwards, on Five and Ten Years' Credit at 6 per cent. No Advance Interest required.

Mild and Healthful Climate, Fertile Soil, an Abundance of Good Water.

The best Market in the West! The great Mining regions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Nevada, being supplied by the farmers in the Platte Valley.

SOLDIERS ENTITLED

—TO A—

Homestead of 160 Acres.

The Best Location for Colonies.

FREE HOMES FOR ALL! Millions of acres of choice Government lands open for entry under the Homestead Law, near this great railroad, with good markets and all the conveniences of an old settled country.

Free passes to purchasers of railroad land.

Sectional maps, showing the land, also new edition of descriptive pamphlet, with new maps mailed free everywhere. Address O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R.
Omaha, Neb.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

A CONSUMPTIVE CURED

DR. H. JAMES, a retired physician, (and by nature a chemist,) discovered while in the East Indies a certain cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS and GENERAL DEBILITY, when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting humanity, he will send the recipe, containing full directions for making this remedy, free on receipt of 2 stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of CONSUMPTION that it does not at once take hold of and dissipate—Night Sweats, Peevishness, Irritation of the Nerves, Failure of Memory, Difficult Expectoration, Sharp Pains in the Lungs, Sore Throat, Chilly Sensations, Nausea at the Stomach, Inaction of the Bowels, and Wasting Away of the Muscles. Address,

CRADDOCK & CO.,
1032 Race-st., Philadelphia, Pa.,
apr6 - feb18-d&w1y

Write for Large Illustrated Price List,

Address,



Breech-loading Shot Guns $40 to $300. Double Shot Guns $8 to $150. Single Guns $3 to $20. Rifles $8 to $75. Revolvers $6 to $25. Pistols $1 to $8. Gun material, Fishing Tackle. Large discount to dealers or clubs. Army Guns, Revolvers, &c., bought or traded for. Goods sent by express C.O.D. to be examined before paid for.

NEVER

Neglect a Cough. Nothing is more certain to lay the foundation for future evil consequences.

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS

are a sure cure for all diseases of the Respiratory Organs, Sore Throat, Colds, Croup, Diptheria, Asthma, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Dryness of the Throat, Windpipe, or Bronchial Tubes, and all diseases of the Lungs.

In all cases of sudden cold, however taken, these TABLETS should be promptly and freely used. They equalize the circulation of the blood, mitigate the severity of the attack, and will, in a very short time, restore healthy action to the affected organs.

Wells' Carbolic Tablets are put up only in blue boxes. Take no substitutes. If they can't be found at your druggists, send at once to the Agent in New York, who will forward them by return mail.

Don't be deceived by Imitations.

Sold by druggists. Price 25 cents a box.
JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt-st., New York
Send for Circular. Sole Agent for United States.

DOMESTIC — THE LIGHT RUNNING

Sewing Machine

is the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Agents Wanted. Send for circular. Address, "DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO., N. Y.

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN JURUBEBA BLOOD PURIFIER

is unequaled by any known remedy. It will eradicate, extirpate and thoroughly destroy all poisonous substances in the blood and will effectually dispel all predisposition to bilious derangement.

Is there want of action in your Liver and Spleen? Unless relieved at once the blood becomes impure by deleterious secretions, producing scrofulous or skin diseases, Blotches, Felons, Pustules, Canker, Pimples, etc.

Have you a Dyspeptic Stomach? Unless digestion is promptly aided the system is debilitated with loss of vital force, poverty of the blood, dropsical tendency, general weakness and lassitude.

Have you a weakness of the Intestines? You are in danger of Chronic Diarrhoea or the dreadful Inflammation of the Bowels.

Have you weakness of the Uterine or Urinary Organs? You are exposed to suffering in its most aggravated form.

Are you dejected, drowsy, dull, sluggish or depressed in spirits, with head ache, back ache, coated tongue and bad tasting mouth?

[illegible]

JURUBEBA,

which is prescribed by the leading medical authorities of London and Paris "as the most powerful tonic and alterative known to the medical world." This is no new and untried discovery but has been long used by the leading physicians of other countries with wonderful remedial results.

Don't weaken or impair the digestive organs by cathartics and physics, they give only temporary relief. [illegible]

Keep the blood pure and health is assured.

JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt st., New York,
Sole Agent for the United States.

Price, One Dollar per Bottle. Send for Circular.

EVERY [illegible]

GRIFFITH & HOFFMAN,
(Established 1861) Newspaper Agents, Baltimore, Md.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Cards of six lines or less, under this head inserted for twenty-five dollars for one year; fifteen dollars for six months; ten dollars for three months; five dollars for one month. Payable in advance.

LAWYERS.

EMORY SPEER, Lawyer, Athens, Georgia.—As Solicitor General, will attend the Courts of Clarke, Jackson, Walton, Gwinnett, Hall, Banks, Franklin, Habersham, White, Rabun, and give attention to collections and other claims. mar18—dly

Z. D. HARRISON, Attorney at Law, will practice in the Superior Court of Fulton county, the Supreme Court of Georgia, and the United States District Court, at Atlanta. Office, No. 31, Capitol building. mar 9-dly

JESSE S. THRASHER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Norcross, Ga., will give strict attention to all business intrusted to his care. Remittances promptly made. dec19 d12

E. G. SIMMONS, Attorney at Law, Thomaston, Georgia. nov19—d12m

JAMES C. BARTON, Attorney and Counselor at Law and Real Estate Agent, Conyers, Ga., will practice in the Superior and Supreme Courts of Georgia. Office first door east of Court House Building, Decatur street.

☞ Special attention given to Collections. april3—dly

FRANK S. LOFTIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Franklin, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Carroll, Coweta, Douglass, Fayette, Heard, Meriwether and Troup, and also in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta. may18—dly

J. A. [illegible], Attorney at Law, Barnesville, Georgia, will practice in the counties comprising the Flint Circuit, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the United States District Court for the Northern and Southern Districts by special contract. aug20-ly

ALVAN D. FREEMAN, NEWNAN, GEORGIA. Attorney at Law, will practice in the several Courts—State and Federal. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted. april7—dly

RICHARD LESUEUR. WARREN C. WINSLOW.

LESUEUR & WINSLOW, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Valley, Georgia. Collections in southwest Georgia a specialty. Real Estate Agents. july21—dly

JAS. A. HARLEY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Sparta, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Hancock, Elbert, Glascock, Hart, Lincoln, Madison, Oglethorpe, Taliaferro, Warren, Wilkes, Baldwin, Greene, Washington and Columbia. april3—dly

PETER FRANCISCO SMITH, ATTORNEY AT Law, Newnan, Georgia, will practice in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta, and in the Superior Courts of the State. Extra charges will be made for the transaction of business at points not accessible by rail. Will attend punctually to the collections of claims and all cases of Homestead and Bankruptcy, and all business connected with the administration of estates. Will also represent parties by special contract before the Court of Claims, Washington, D. C. mar16—ly

JOHN D. POPE, (late of Atlanta, Georgia,) Attorney at Law, Sherman, Texas, will practice in the state and Federal Courts of Northern Texas.

Persons owning, or desiring to purchase, lands in Texas, are respectfully informed that I have in my office a prompt and reliable Real Estate agent. jan11—d&w1m

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.—WM. W. SHARP Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music. Rooms—in the Grant Building, corner Broad and Marietta streets. Terms—$6 per month (10 lessons), one hour each. He also instructs BRASS BANDS, and arranges Music for them. sep5—dly

DAN McDUFFIE & BRO., PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL Plasterers. Orders promptly attended to. Office at Simmons & Hunt's store, Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. apr18—dtf

DR. E. S. BILLUPS, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlin & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia. jan1-dtf

Atlanta & New Orleans Short Line

By the Way of West Point, Georgia, and Montgomery, Alabama.

ON AND AFTER March 1, 1873, double daily passenger trains will run on this line as follows:

FIRST TRAIN.

STATIONS.	Leaves	Arrives
Atlanta	1:15 A. M.	
Montgomery	10:15 A. M.	10:15 A. M.
Mobile	10:00 P. M.	9:45 P. M.
New Orleans		4:10 A. M.

SECOND TRAIN.

STATIONS.	Leaves	Arrives
Atlanta	7:00 A. M.	
Montgomery	6:00 P. M.	5:52 P. M.
Mobile	9:45 A. M.	6:45 P. M.
New Orleans		3:55 P. M.

Passengers going South and Southwest, will find this line One Hundred and Sixty-Two (162) miles shorter and 12 hours quicker to New Orleans and all points in Texas, than any other. Forty six miles shorter to Vicksburg and all points in Central and Southern Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas.

The only line running Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through from Atlanta to New Orleans, without change.

☞ Through tickets to all points. Buy your tickets by the way of West Point and Montgomery.

L. P. GRANT,
Superintendent Atlanta and West Point Railroad.
G. I. FOREACRE,
Superintendent Western Railroad of Alabama.
G. JORDAN,
General Supt. Mobile and Montgomery Railroad.
W. J. HOUSTON,
General Passenger Agent, Georgia Railroad Depot, up-stairs. mar1-tf

Citizens Bank of Georgia.

Authorized Capital $1,000,000

BANKING ROOM,

REPUBLIC BLOCK, Atlanta.

DOES a General Banking Business of DISCOUNT AND DEPOSITS, Buys and sells Exchange, and makes Collections on all parts of the country.

JOHN T. GRANT, President.
PERINO BROWN, Cashier. jan1-dtf

J. A. JOHNSON. R. F. McCAMY.

Johnson & McCamy,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Dalton, - - - Georgia.

Office in King Building, Up Stairs.
jany26-dtf

JAMES LOCHREY,

Atlanta Dye Works!

The Largest Establishment of its Kind

IN GEORGIA.

DYEING AND CLEANING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, AND BY A FULL

CORPS OF THE BEST WORKMEN.

HAVING ENLARGED MY DYE WORKS AND increased its facilities in every respect. I am now prepared to execute all orders for Dyeing and Cleaning at the shortest possible time and at low prices. The recent delays in the delivery of work was due to the scarcity of hands. I have now, however, a full corps of experienced workmen

JUST FROM THE NORTH,

and am fully prepared to execute rapidly all work that may be offered.

OFFICE on MITCHELL St., near WHITEHALL.

JAMES LOCHREY,
jan26—d3mo POST OFFICE BOX 440.

Take Notice!

REMOVAL.

AFTER October 1st, I will remove to No. 3 DeGive's Opera House Block, Marietta street, where I trust to see all my old customers and many new ones.

Agricultural Implements, Seeds and Guano.

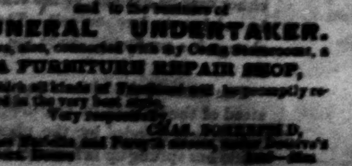
Send 75 cents for the handsomest and most extensive Illustrated Catalogue ever published in the South. Money will be refunded to all who purchase goods amounting to Ten Dollars.

MARK W. JOHNSON,
DeGive's Opera House Block,
Marietta Street.
After October 1st, 1872.
sep12— july3—dtf

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING entirely withdrawn from the Furniture Business, I beg to announce to my old patrons and to the public generally, that I will from henceforth devote my time more particularly to the sale of all classes and grades of

COFFINS & METALLIC BURIAL CASES,



and to the business of

FUNERAL UNDERTAKER.

I have, also, connected with my Coffin Salesroom, a

A FURNITURE REPAIR SHOP,

in which all kinds of Furniture will be promptly repaired in the very best style.

Very respectfully,
CHAS. BOHNEFELD,
Corner Marietta and Forsyth streets, [illegible] Opera House. [illegible]

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF STATE, COUNTY AND CITY.

The Largest City, County and State Circulation.

DEFIES REFUTATION

TO LAWYERS.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION by the Reporter of the Court.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we cannot undertake either to return or preserve.

ATLANTA:

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1873.

The Farmers' Movement in Politics.

Late information reports considerable fluttering among the Radical party-managers of the West. In the Seventeenth judicial circuit of Illinois, comprising the counties of Mason, Menard, Logan and De Witt, a farmers' convention has been called to nominate a judge for the district. The granges of Iowa are now discussing what action they will take in the coming campaign, and outside politicians are anxiously watching their movements. The latter do not like the proposition to run D. W. Adams, of Allamakee, as a grange candidate for Governor. Carpenter is to be the Radical candidate.

The leaders of the great movement in the West loudly disclaim all political intentions; and yet every speech that they make, every resolution that they pass, shows that they fully understand the situation, and will act accordingly. They know that the best way to break the power of the corporations which oppress them is to attack the systems of law upon which they are founded, and the policy of the government that is, and for a long time has been, administered in the interest of their oppressors. The granges are a unit in denouncing the subsidizing of steamship lines; the bestowal of the public domain on companies of "inside" men to induce them to build railroads; the privileges conferred on another class of favored individuals by the national bank system; the high protective tariffs that let the New England manufacturer fix his own prices on the products of his factory; and the navigation laws that shut out the competition of foreign-built ships to the benefit of still another petted class. These monopolies owe their birth and continued existence to the Republican party; and they comprise nearly everything that the managers of that party can be relied upon to fight for. When they are before the people they fight the war over; but once installed in place and power they go almost exclusively for the very monopolies that the granges denounce.

The farmers, mechanics and tradesmen in the great States of the Mississippi Basin are aware of the effects of their action. The whole drift of the new movement inevitably sets against the party of centralization and monopoly rule. The creation of privileged classes can only be stopped by changing the policy of the government. Will moral suasion reform the heroes of the Credit Mobilier, and of the Land Grants of the last ten years? The Western men know better. Nor are the Radical politicians deceived. Hence the desperate efforts of the government party, the high-tariff Republicans, to control the Illinois Convention at Springfield.

If the movement gathers strength as fast in the coming six months as it has in the same time just past, nothing can stand up against it in the valley of the Mississippi. As that goes, so goes the country. Speed the day when class rule and corruption shall be buried in one grave. We send greeting to our Western brethren, with the assurance that we shall be found in the front ranks in the coming battle against the monopolists.

A Northern View of Southern Economics.

A recent writer in the New York World discusses the results of the late war upon the social and domestic economy of the South, at great length. A short summary must suffice to show our outlook as seen through an intelligent Northern observer's spectacles.

He claims that the period of disorganization is about past, and that the new period of crystallization, wherein the disrupted elements in obedience to natural laws are gathering to their legitimate centers, has fairly begun.

The town is THE prominent center in this new crystallization. The spirit of Southern civilization under the old regime was eminently rural; but bad local government and social disorganization has turned the tide in an urban direction. A similar movement built up the commercial and industrial towns of Europe at the close of the middle ages.

The general disorganization of society has robbed the georgics of Southern life of more than half their wonted attractions; and the difficulty of engaging labor and its unreliability at important crises of the cotton crop, are little calculated to keep the most enthusiastic planter enamored of a country life, or to allure young men to a home on the paternal acres.

Besides, the pleasures of the Southern planter, the freedom to leave the plantation for weeks in town or at a watering place, are practically gone. The war and its results have taken away the opulence that admitted of such indulgence.

Consequently all, who can, find occupation in the cities, or if compelled to plant, reside as much as possible in the towns, where their families pleasurably spend the entire year; and this is in accordance with the agricultural economy of other parts of the world. In Northern Itlay, the richest agricultural region of the globle, the land-owers reside in the towns.

The negroes flock to the centres of population in great numbers, preferring odd jobs and a circus, with more or less hunger thrown in, to the laborer's weekly ration of hog and hominy. Negro labor that the planter cannot entice to steady service in the fields, goes begging in Southern towns and cities.

But there is no danger of any vital decay in the cotton production of these States. The day of the small farmer and of labor-saving machinery has come. The negro labor has improved and will continue to improve as it ceases to hope for the great windfalls that tricky politicians have promised. While cotton continues to bring 20 cents a pound it is certain to be raised in one way or another, and every year shows an increase in the quantity produced. Large plantations conducted by a single capitalist and worked solely by negro labor will decline; and the representative Southerner will no longer be found in the proprietor of a country mansion surrounded by a thousand acres of land and the cabins of a hundred negroes.

The village storekeeper and the small traders are the gainers under the new system. Formerly the planter bought his supplies direct from the manufacturer or wholesale dealer, and furnished them to the slave instead of wages. Now the laborer receives money-wages or else farms "on shares"—in either case he hastens to the village stores if he wishes to buy or sell. The double exchange is a profitable one to the small dealers.

The trade of the cities has changed. Instead of the articles of elegance and luxury formerly demanded by the planters, a new trade has sprung up in luxuries of a lower order, such as calicoes, dollar-store jewelry, and shoddy finery of every description; and the country merchants have nearly ceased to make semi-annual pilgrimages to New York, resorting to the local centers of trade. The aggregate of business done by the cities is larger than ever.

The increased use of fertilizers, improved implements and labor-saving machinery gives employment to a larger urban population. They really transfer a large portion of the labor of crop-raising from the fields to the workshops of the town.

The commercial spirit, now active among those to whom agriculture has become distasteful, finds expression in the construction of railways for opening up new sections and for the creation of new relations with other producing communities. This new internal traffic has brought many of the interior cities of the South into a surprising prominence and importance. Among these, Atlanta, Ga., is conspicuous for a rapidity of growth hitherto unprecedented in the South.

The war, while it crippled the nascent manufacturing industries of Virginia, Georgia and Alabama, by physically destroying many and financially ruining others, yet had a beneficial effect in developing the capacity both of the people and the country for many industries; and it left upon the Southern mind the strong conviction, that agriculture was not to be depended upon as the sole means of production. Its aspirations for commerce and manufactures are, in some sections, solidifying into achievement, and manufactories are silently multipling in very many parts. Everywhere the man, who possesses an available water-power, considers himself more fortunate than one who holds the title-deeds to a beautiful farm.

In the absence of definite statistics it is hard to award the palm to any State, but Virginia is certainly first in the variety, and Georgia second only, if second at all, in the magnitude of its manufacturing interests. Richmond is the champion industrial city of the South.

The cotton and iron industries are larger than any other except agriculture; but it is the number and variety of small manufactures based more upon enterprise and labor than upon capital which one comes upon sometimes in the most out of the way places that speak most encouragingly for the success of this new departure in production. The very isolation of many of these establishments, the gradual expansion of their operations, the slow but steady additions to their numbers in spite of the drawbacks of imperfect machinery and established competition show that manufactures at the South are a healthful economic growth rather than the sudden excrescence of a fitful discontent with other employments.

Christian Statesmanship.

It has become quite fashionable for certain persons and papers to sneer at Christianity because some of its professed votaries have dishonored their profession. Not long since we received a communication of some seven pages, in which the writer set down Washington, Jefferson and Franklin as infidels and free thinkers. By reference to the early history of Virginia, it will be found that nearly all the distinguished men of that noble old "mother of Statesmen," were believers in revealed religion, and many of them active members of the Church. Washington, Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Madison, R. H. Lee, and many other distinguished patriots and statesmen, were vestrymen of the Episcopal Church at the opening of the American Revolution. Mr. Jefferson tells us "that when the news of the Boston Port Bill reached Williamsburg, that he and R. H. Lee and others feeling the necessity of doing something to arouse the people from their apathy, got the grave and religious Mr. Nicholas (another vestryman and church leader renowned for his piety) to move the appointment of a day fasting and prayer, etc. He did so. "The Governor dissolved us." We returned home, says Jefferson, and invited the clergy to assemble the people and address them in discourse suitable to the occasion. It was done, and the effect throughout the Colony, he adds, was like a shock of electricity, arousing every man, and placing him erect and solidly upon his centre. George Mason, (another vestryman) the great champion of civil and religious liberty, from Williamsburg, wrote to one of his pious neighbors in Fairfax, "to tell my dear little family that I charge them to pay strict attention to the day, and that I desire that my sons and daughters may attend church in mourning." The House of Burgesses which appointed the fast day, having been dissolved by Dunmore, the members re-assembled in the famous Appollo room in the Raleigh tavern, and called a Convention to appoint deputies to the proposed Continental Congress. In the meantime committees of safety were organized in each county, which was composed of vestrymen and leading members of the Church, such as Archibald Cary, R. C. Nicholas, Peyton Randolph, Benjamin Harrison, R. Bland, etc. George Washington was President of the Fairfax committee. In the county of Orange the father of Madison was the chairman and Taylor, Barbour, Taliaferro, Moore and others, all vestrymen but one, were members. And this was the case in most if not all of the counties. The first aggressive military movement in Virginia was the movement of Patrick Henry against Dunmore on a well-known occasion. Of this great and good man Dr. Hawks well says, the Episcopal Church may be grateful that she numbered such a man among her members and rejoice in the thought that the lustre of splendid talents was brightened by the lustre of humble piety.

The Convention of July, 1776, at Richmond appointed the same Henry Commander-in-chief of the new regiment and minute men.

This Convention also appointed eleven of its most "experienced and honored members," a Committee of safety, with large discretionary and executive functions. These men were Ed. Pendleton, G. Mason, John Page, R. Bland, T. L. Lee, P. Carrington, D. Digges, W. Cabell, C. Braxton, James Mercer and J. Tabb, all vestrymen, and most of them leading communicants of the Church. About this time the vestryman Washington was appointed Commander-in-chief of the Continental forces.

That Benjamin Franklin was a believer in revealed religion is proven by his motion to open the Convention, which framed the Federal Constitution, with prayer. The crowning victory of the American arms over Cornwallis, which virtually secured peace and independence to the American colonies, was commemorated by religious services. Washington set apart a particular day for the performance of divine service in the army, recommending that "all the troops should engage in it with serious deportment, and that sensibility of heart which the surprising and particular interposition of Providence in their favor claimed."

Congress, on receiving the official intelligence, went in procession to the principal church in Philadelphia, "to return thanks to Almighty God for the signal success of the American arms, and appointed the 13th of December as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer. What spectacle could be more grand and impressive? The following historical event is equally so, and in harmony with the sentiment and feelings of a Christian people and the spirit of a noble Christian manhood and heroism:

"On the 30th of April, 1789, Washington appeared before Congress, then assembled in the city of New York, and taking the oath of office required by the Constitution was proclaimed President of the United States. In his inaugural address he expressed his distrust in his own qualifications for the important office to which the partiality of the American people had called him—offered his supplications to that Almighty Being who rules over the universe, and presides in the councils of nations" that He would consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the people of the United States, a government instituted by themselves; "and that He would enable all employed in its administration, to execute with success, the functions allotted to their charge."

Adhering to the principles upon which he had acted while commander-in-chief, he now likewise declined all pecuniary compensation for his presidential services, and closed his address by requesting Congress to accompany him, in humble supplication, to the benign Parent of the human race for the divine blessing on all those measures upon which the success of the government depended.

At the conclusion of the address, both Houses of Congress, with the President, attended public worship at old St. Paul's, which still stands as a monument of God's protecting care; and with this public acknowledgment of a Supreme Being and his over-ruling providence over individuals and peoples, was this government under its new constitution commenced. In the present prevalence of wickedness in low and high places—in the general demoralization of the American mind and heart, we behold the natural fruits of a departure from the practices and precepts of the illustrious founders of the Republic. When we speak of Christian statesmanship, we do not restrict it to nominal church membership; but we include all those who reverence the God of our fathers, and believe and practice the great truths of revealed religion.—*Madison Home Journal.*

LIFE AMONG THE DEADHEADS

How Congressman Eldredge Lost his Pacific Railroad Passes.

A Member of Grant's Board of Public Works Arrested for a Pickpocket.

PAYING HIS FARE.

[Correspondence of the New York Sun.]

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1873.

A story has been told me about the way Congressman Eldredge lost his Pacific Railroad passes which is too good to be lost.

It seems that S. P. Brown, who is a member of Grant's Board of Public Works and a partner of A. G. Cattell in all Navy Department jobs, wanted to make a trip to the Pacific coast last summer. There were certain little jobs to be manipulated at the Mare Island Navy Yard, and Brown was to attend to this business for the Navy Department Ring. He is a provident man, and believes with Poor Richard that if you take care of the pence, the pounds will take care of themselves. He accordingly made an arrangement with Charley Eldridge, the Representative of the Board of Public Works from Wisconsin, whereby he was to have the use of his passes over the Union and Central Pacific roads. Eldredge was quite willing to accommodate his friend Brown, for he had, along with other members of the Board of Works, done him many little favors in the way of letting him into sundry street grading and paving contracts. It is true that Charley had returned a *quid pro quo* for these favors by acting as the attorney of the board when the Committee on the District of Columbia, of which he is a member, was inquiring into certain irregularities alleged against the Board of Public Works. However, Shepherd, Cooke, Brown and others of the District Ring had agreed to make Charley large advances of money out of the District Treasury to enable him to secure his renomination for Congress, despite the efforts of the honest people of his district, who were dissatisfied with his course in defending the Board of Public Works. This was a very great favor, and of course Charley loaned Brown his railroad passes in order that he might deadhead himself and wife over the various roads from Washington to San Francisco.

BUYING CHEAP TICKETS.

In due time Brown and wife started for the Pacific coast. They were accompanied by two gentlemen, who were interested with Brown and Cattell in their operations at Mare Island Navy Yard. Brown had agreed to bear the expenses of the gentlemen to San Francisco and back. Here again he showed his appreciation of poor Richard's advice about taking care of the pence by purchasing at different points from hotel clerks railroad tickets for his two friends, which had only been partially used. This worked very well until on the return trip he purchased of some Jews at Ogden tickets to Chicago for his companions. Now it seems that a few days before the arrival of the Brown party at Ogden a pickpocket had gone through an eastward bound train and relieved a number of passengers of their pocketbooks and railroad tickets. The tickets were sold to the Jews, and two of them passed into the possession of S. P. Brown.

Two of the passengers who had suffered from the skillful operations of the thief were methodical business men, and had taken the precaution to make a note of the number of their tickets. When they discovered their loss they immediately notified the detectives at Omaha to be on the lookout for the thief or thieves, and they were particular to state the number of their tickets. The detectives were accordingly on the *qui vive* for the light-fingered gentry, and kept a regular watch on all the trains coming into Omaha from the West. They had an arrangement with the conductor by which one of their number always accompanied him through the train while tickets were being taken up just before reaching Omaha.

FINDING THE HOLDERS.

They had not long to wait, for on the third train they went through in this way they discovered the identical tickets in the possession of S. P. Brown; and making sure that they had the thief or his accessories, they arrested him and his friends on the spot. Of course S. P. was very much surprised, and indignantly demanded what all this meant. He was coolly informed that he and his friends were thieves, and had stolen the tickets aforesaid. This was too much for the virtuous member of the Washington Board of Public Works. He had no objection to aid in robbing the people of the District of Columbia by wholesale, and it would not have troubled his virtuous soul an instant to have been charged with that sort of offense. But to be classed with common pickpockets and low thieves was more than he could stand, and, his great soul swelling with righteous indignation, he struck a belligerent attitude and in thunder tones demanded of the detective if he knew who he was talking to. The detective intimated that he didn't care a continental who he was, he must go along with him to Police Headquarters. "Go to Police Headquarters!" thundered he. "Why, I am S. P. Brown, a member of the Board of Public Works of Washington City, and an intimate friend of Secretary Robeson and President Grant!"

PAYING FULL FARE.

By this time a crowd had collected in the car, and among the number the conductor, who had passed on into a forward car. He was in time to hear this declaration coming from a gentleman who he supposed was Congressman Eldredge. It was now his turn to speak. He did it quietly and with the utmost urbanity, by requesting Mr. Brown to repeat his name. This S. P. did with much emphasis. "Then," said the conductor, "I would like to take another look at the free pass you have been riding on." This, of course, took the starch right out of Mr. Brown, and he would fain have made a little explanation, but the conductor was not in the humor for explanations and demanded the pass. With a very sheepish look S. P. produced Charley Eldredge's pass, and seeing that this made things look a little bad for him he produced other documents to satisfy the conductor and the detective that he was really S. P. Brown and not a common thief who had stolen Charley Eldredge's passes as well as the railroad tickets. The result of this little matter was the confiscation of the free pass by the conductor, and the payment of full fare from San Francisco to Omaha by Brown for himself and wife.

BUTLER'S THREE CENTS.—Since his famous response to one of his constituents with regard to the salary steal, Ben Butler has been in daily receipt of letters from others of his constituents, requesting him to forward to them the three cents which he admits to be due to the tax-payers on this account. Butler replies promptly in each instance, but instead of franking the letters places a postage stamp on them. The letters are worded thus:

April 1, 1873.

DEAR SIR: You will find your three cents on the outside of this letter.

Yours, truly, B. F. BUTLER.

☞ The New York public markets, thirteen in number, in 1872 produced an income of $383,083, while the expenses amounted to [illegible]. The receipts in 1870 amounted to [illegible], and the expenses to $33,417. The receipts of the markets during the ten years from 1863 to 1872 inclusive, amounted to $3,919,763, and the expenditures to $845,074, leaving a net revenue of $3,074,694, which is equal to 5.66 per cent. per annum on a valuation of $4,387,272. Three of the markets are recommended to be sold, as the expenditures on them largely exceed the revenue.

☞ It is a significant fact that ninety-nine out of every one hundred mechanics in the large cities of the United States are foreigners, whose earnings now average from four to five dollars per day, while any quantity of "gentlemanly" young Americans from the graduates of business colleges and high schools can be got to keep books or do any kind of genteel writing from six to ten dollars per week.

Heavy Journalistic Skirmishing.

The Fight in which Miss Neilson's Four Solitaire Diamond Rings Caused in the St. Louis Newspaper Offices.

From the St Louis Times, April 11

When Neilson, the actress, was playing her engagement at the Olympic, two or three weeks ago, she presented four gentlemen, representing four morning newspapers, with four magnificent solitaire diamond rings. The presentations were entirely distinct, and kept so private that no men ion of them ever appeared in the papers.

The rings were received by these gentlemen in such a manner as to lead each of them to suppose that he had been peculiarly and distinctively chosen by the beautiful actress for this queenly mark of her esteem.

On Sunday morning The Democrat contained a paragraphical disquisition on diamonds, written in rather flippant style. "Sparkles in St. Louis" was the title of this squibby article, which, among other flings and hints, contained the following:

"Mlle. Neilson, while in the city, presented a handsome solitaire ring to a newspaper man, whose modesty will not permit him to wear it, and he keeps it in a safe where he is allowed to see it every Sunday."

The pleasant impression to be conveyed by this paragraph was simply, that the journalist had visited his "uncle" once too often, and left the sparkler in pawn. At least this was the way the paragraph read to Colonel Overall, who writes the theatrical criticisms and literary sketches in the Globe.

In ignorance of the fact that three others sustained the same relation to the paragraph with himself, Col. Overall promptly wrote a note demanding that Mr. McCullagh retract the offensive imputation.

Col. Overall selected Louis Bohle as his friend, and commissioned him to settle preliminaries. Now, Bohle is a sort of *fidus* Achates for Con. Maguire and a manager of Radical meetings in the Eighth ward. He hied himself to The Democrat office Sunday about dinner time and delivered his message.

Mr. McCullagh declined to retract, or, rather, to state, that he had not written the paragraph in question, and named George Eddy, the city editor of the Democrat as his friend. It is not known that Mr. McCullagh ever fought anything or anybody. Still, if he means business, he could not have done better than to have chosen Mr. Eddy. The latter is as ready to fight as Bohle is to talk. He is one of the best pistol shots among the newspaper men in the city. By his intrepidity and munitions he once saved the life of a Times reporter in the county jail, and will always be well spoken of in this journal.

It is not known that Eddy ever officiated as second in a real duel, but in the mock affairs which used to come off at the Central station, under the superintendence of the fire-eating Sergeant Jenks, he showed himself fully up in all the mysteries of the code.

Sunday night Eddy returned the call of Bohle, and made his appearance at the Globe office at a late hour. Eddy was accompanied by Dan Houser of the Globe office, who came as a kind of mediator. Bohle showed them into one of the office rooms and there they talked over the preliminaries, while good Deacon McKee sat on the other side of the partition, his pious soul filled with horror as the details were discussed with blood-curdling calmness. The interview was not successful Sunday night and a second meeting was appointed to take place yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon Eddy visited the Globe office again, this time with the intention of seeing Col. Overall personally and informing him that he was personally responsible for the obnoxious paragraph, inasmuch as it had been written, not by Mr. McCullagh, but by a reporter, and had gone in under his own supervision.

The gentlemen met and had some explanatory remarks, at the conclusion of which Eddy dropped an expression which implied a disinclination on the part of Col. Overall to fight. The latter seized a chair and rushed toward Eddy, who squared for the meet, when Con. Maguire stepped between, grabbed the chair and stopped the belligerent proceedings. Captain Bowen, the river editor of the Globe, undertook to pacify Colonel Overall, and Con. Maguire stepped out with Eddy to the nearest saloon. Such was the situation at latest accounts.

We are just in receipt of the following card to the public:

"In The St. Louis Democrat of Sunday last a paragraph appeared which, I was informed was intended for me, and which I regarded in the highest sense unfit for the columns of a respectable journal, unprovoked on my part, and unjust in every line.

"Naturally indignant that such a paragraph should appear, I addressed Mr. Joseph B. McCullagh, editor, a hasty note asking an apology. No answer being forthcoming, several hours afterward I addressed him another still more peremptory. I waited for an answer, but, nothing coming, retired to bed. I was awakened by a gentleman attached to The Globe office, who informed me, some time near midnight, that two persons were looking for me. I told my informant to request them to come to me in the morning.

"Next morning, I expected a call, but was astonished to see in the Evening Journal something of a detailed account of my having sent to Mr. McCullagh the notes which I had alluded, and still more astonished to see it reported that Mr. McCullagh had agreed to meet me in combat at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, when I had not received a line from him! After waiting all the morning and up to a late hour in the afternoon, and not having received any answer from Mr. McCullagh, while in consultation with two of my friends in the back editorial rooms, two persons came into an adjoining room and inquired for me. I immediately left my friends and went to them. I was acquainted with neither, and did not know who addessed me. One of them asked me if I was the writer of two notes which he held in his hands. Not aware what right the querist had to ask the question, I declined to answer. Presently, however, understanding that they were attaches of The Democrat, I answered that I was responsible for the contents of the notes. Some desultory conversation occurred, and the person to whom I replied, said: 'I do not think you will fight any one.' My immediate action convinced him that he was laboring under a mistake. We were separated and the persons ejected from the office.

"I saw at once that this attempt to browbeat me was the result of Mr. McCullagh shifting responsibility from his own shoulders to that of other persons. The attempt to intimidate and make capital was happily a failure, as it recoiled upon the parties invading The Globe editorial rooms.

"The whole proceedings were such as to place the parties engaged in it outside of the position which should be occupied by gentlemen. With them I can have nothing more to do, for it is a pitiable and unworthy act for any one to send others on an errand which they had not the courage to undertake personally.

"Here I leave the whole matter, and the parties themselves in a position far more unenviable than I ever trust to occupy.

JOHN W. OVERALL."

☞ As a rule, women in English society are remarkable natural—negatively natural, I mean. English girls are particularly simple and unassuming. They are innocent of all effort to impress or astonish. As all womankind should do, they make themselves as pretty as they can; but as to personal superiorities, their educators do not lay enough stress upon such things to make them ambitious in this way. All young ladies are taught a certain mode of deportment which is excellent so far as it goes. The chief precept of the code, whether inculcated or by the silent feeling of society, is that each young lady must do as the rest. That "young English girl," who is the theme of the novelists and the magazine bards and artists, easily merits all the adulation she receives. Does not all the world know, is it not almost an impertinence to say, that for dignity, modesty, propriety, sense and a certain soft self-possession, she has hardly her equal anywhere? But the British maiden is taught that ambition in character is not a desirable thing. The naturalness and propriety which accompany this state of mind are not particularly admirable. *E. S. Nadal, in April Atlantic.*

WINE-MAKING IN ALBEMARLE.—Among the wine-makers who have succeeded here is W. Hotopp, Esq., whose vineyard was commenced in 1866. He made last year about 4,500 gallons of clear wine and some brandy, besides shipping about 7,000 pounds of grapes. The vineyard of O. Reierson, Esq., is not as old as Mr. Hotopp's, but his success has been most encouraging. His cellar is well filled with a great variety of pure wine, and he is making preparations for an increase in the size of of his vineyard. The Grape-Growers' Association is under the management of men who are doing much to develop this interest in our country.—*Charlottesville Chronicle.*

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

WASHINGTON SUMMARY.

THE NEW YORK GAS STRIKE A FAILURE.

Domestic and Foreign Miscellany.

WASHINGTON.

APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Colonel Scruggs, of Georgia, is appointed Minister to Bogota; Captain Wm. N. Jeffers appointed Chief of the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy, vice Rear Admiral Case, who will command the European Squadron.

The accounts of Postmaster Osgood, of Savannah, have been audited and show no deficiency.

WEATHER PROGNOSTICATIONS.

The barometer will continue highest on Friday over the Southern and Middle Atlantic States, with generally clear weather and a rising temperature. The pressure will fall decidedly, with possibly a storm centre, in the Southwest. For New England and the Middle States a rising barometer, cool winds backing to southwest, with partly cloudy weather. The afternoon telegraphic reports are missing for the extreme Northwest, Florida and the Texas coast.

NEW YORK.

AFTER THE BANKS.

NEW YORK, April 10.—It is stated that the grand jury intend investigating the course of several banks in the recent lock-up of money, with a view of ascertaining their liability to indictment under the usury laws.

HOLIDAY.

The banks and leading banking houses will be open to-morrow, but the gold, stock and produce exchanges will be closed.

PASSED.

The new city charter for New York passed the State Senate to-day. It retains Comptroller Greene in office.

CHURCH ROBBED.

The Church of St. Mary, on 45th street, was robbed by burglars last night of many valuable altar articles, but the thieves failed to find the communion service.

NO STRIKE.

There has been no strike by the men at the Manhattan Gas Works to-day as reported. The leaders of the strike pretend that they have information from the men at work, that there will be a combined strike of all the men in the city before the week is out. Per contra, a meeting of men now at work, to-day called on the Superintendent of the Manhattan Works, and stated that there was no strike contemplated by them.

Two of the strikers have been arrested for assaulting men going to work this morning.

FAILURE OF THE STRIKE.

LATER.—By general consent the strike of the gas men was pronounced a failure. Yesterday a number of gas men from other cities arrived at the New York Company's works by steamer, and more Italians were relieved from duty to their great joy. The gasometers are filling, and before the end of the week the officers say everything will be going on with its old regularity. The police are still on guard, and this morning arrested two strikers for assaulting other workmen.

INJURIOUS EFFECTS.

The strike in the building trades, last year, caused a decrease in building from the previous year of $6,000,000. The present agitation, it is believed, will have an injurious effect on the current year.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

MARINE.

CHARLESTON, April 10.—Arrived—Steamer Mercedita from Boston.

Sailed—Steamer True Flag for Boston; steamer South Carolina for New York; steamer Ontario South Carolina for Liverpool, and schooner W. H. Rhare for Balt'more.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RAILROAD MUDDLE.

RALEIGH, April 10.—The State authorities to-day sued out a writ of injunction against A. S. Buford, President of the North Carolina Railroad, and all employees, preventing a change of gauge from Greensboro to Charlotte. The injunction was served. The gauge was to have been changed in a day or two, which would have enabled trains from the Danville road to pass through to the South, and was to be done in the interest of the Pennsylvania Central.

MARYLAND.

REMARKABLE.

BALTIMORE, April 10.—Washington Booth assumed the Collectorship of Customs to-day.

NEW JERSEY.

A TOTAL LOSS.

TUCKERTOWN, April 10.—The ship Webster, with a cargo of fertilizer from Bull River, South Carolina, for New York, is ashore. She will be a total loss.

FLORIDA.

ANOTHER STEAMER ASHORE.

KEY WEST, April 10.—The steamer City of Dallas, from New York for New Orleans, is ashore on Sand Beach, fifteen miles south of Jupiter Light. She will probably get off.

ENGLAND.

BANK OF ENGLAND FORGERY CASE.

LONDON, April 10.—Developments made in the Bank of England forgery case, which was before the Lord Mayor again to-day, conclusively establish the fact that the forgeries were committed by Austin Bidwell, now under arrest in Havana, and whose surrender has been ordered by the Spanish government; Geo. MacDonald, held for extradition in New York; Geo. Bidwell, whose arrest in Edinburg has already been announced; and Noyes the alleged clerk of the parties, who was the first person taken into custody here. Geo. Bidwell and Noyes were both before the court to-day, and after examination were remanded to Newgate.

ONTARIO.

THE FLOOD.

HAMBURG, April 10.—The flood here is the greatest for fifty years, devastating many villages and farms. In the principal streets in this place the water is four feet deep. The Post-office can only be reached by boats.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES

NEW YORK.

IN PRISON.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Mrs. Meyers still remains in prison, not having furnished surety for her appearance as a witness in the Goodrich case.

INQUEST ADJOURNED.

The inquest will be resumed to-morrow evening, when a verdict will probably be reached.

VICTIM OF THE ATLANTIC.

The remains of J. H. Price, one of the victims of the Atlantic disaster, arrived here to-day.

GAS SUPPLY.

The New York Gas Company turned on gas full this evening, and state a plentiful supply will be issued.

STEAMER ATTACHED.

United States Marshal Harlow to-day attached steamer City of Mexico under penalty of $[illegible] due the United States for violation.

RE-ARRESTED.

Carl Voght, alleged murderer of Chevalier de Biscaro, was re-arrested to-day on complaint of the German Consul, and committed for examination by United States Commissioner White Saturday.

CAR DRIVERS' STRIKE.

Car drivers on the Belt Line, who were to have struck to-day for $3 75, have been offered $3 50 by the companies, and will meet to-night to consider $[illegible] per day.

ROCHESTER, April 10.—No bodies of the victims of the Front street disaster have yet been recovered yet.

MASSACHUSETTS.

[illegible] ARRESTED.

BOSTON, April 10.—Charles Curtis, formerly a dry goods dealer at 689 Washington street, has been arrested and held in $[illegible] bail for trial, under a charge of buying goods on credit and selling them low for cash, with the intention of absconding with the proceeds.

BEQUEATHED.

Some gentlemen, who withhold their names, bequeathed $[illegible] to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

RE-ELECTED.

The Massachusetts Historical Society at its annual meeting to-day, re-elected Robert C. Winthrop President.

OHIO.

COLLAPSE OF A BRIDGE.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—The pelsonal bridge at Morganton, on the Cincinnati and Marietta Railroad, fell this morning while a number of carpenters were at work. Three of the workmen were dangerously and two severely injured.

MISSOURI.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—The Indians, Kiowas, Comanches, Cheyennes and Arapahoes [illegible] the Government [illegible] and others are [illegible] the frontier this spring.

KANSAS.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

LEAVENWORTH, April 10.—The Times of a recent date says: "All trustworthy accounts from the frontier report that the Arapahoes and Cheyennes are making preparations for a campaign of determined fighting. The young men of the Cheyenne tribe scorn the peace policy, and are restless, impatient and anxious to go on the war path. The chiefs, who have visited Washington and noted on the route the extent of the white population, advise peace in the councils, but the impulsive young warriors of the lodge will not listen."

ENGLAND.

THE SUGAR TARIFF.

LONDON, April 10.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer has arranged to carry a reduction of 50 per cent. on sugar duties into effect next month. A reduction on raw sugar will take place on the 8th and on refined sugar on the 28th.

BANQUET.

The British Society of Engineers gave a complimentary banquet last night to Silas Seymour of New York.

The passengers who arrived from New York by the steamer Celtic on her last trip, held a meeting before reaching the port and adopted resolutions complimentary to the officers of the ship.

Distress for want of food it is reported prevailed in the islands on the Irish coast off Galway. Subscriptions have been opened for the relief of the islanders.

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE ATLANTIC.

HALIFAX, April 10.—Two schooners arrived here this morning with a lot of goods saved from the Atlantic. The Ladyhead, with the Collector of Customs, went down to the wreck to-day and has not returned. Strong southeast winds and rain have deterred small steamers from going to the wreck. The weather is bad for the wreck.

GERMANY.

AMERICA AT VIENNA.

TRIESTE, April 10.—The United States steamship Brooklyn arrived here to-day with the storeship Supply in tow. She brings the American contributions to the Vienna Exposition.

FRANCE.

BOMBARDMENT.

BAYONNE, April 10.—The Carlists continue to bombard the town of Puigcerda. Relief for the garrison has been sent from Gerona.

Brigadier General Camanos has beaten a band of Carlists under Soliva, which was menacing the Geleni wires, at the head of a considerable force.

CONTRIBUTION LEVIED.

The insurgents have levied a contribution of 10,000 francs on Villa Franca. They demand its immediate payment by the municipality, threatening it with the fate of Berga, if the money is not forthcoming. The place is being well defended, and the authorities refuse to yield.

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets.

There will be no cotton market reports from New York until Monday morning, and none from Liverpool until Tuesday morning.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 19¾; Orleans 20¼; sales 2,507 bales.

Cotton—net receipts to-day 1,433 bales; gross 2,395.

Cotton—Sales for export to-day 725 bales; lasting evening 692.

Cotton sales for future delivery to-day, 9,200 bales, as follows: April, 18¾a18 13-16. May, 19 1-16a19¼. June, 19½. July, 19 9-16a19¾. October, 17¼.

Flour quiet and steady. Whisky 91. Wheat—better export and milling demand. Corn steady. Rice quiet and firm. Pork $17 37½. Lard steady. Turpentine quiet. Rosin active. Tallow firm. Freights quiet and firm.

Money closed at 5a7 per cent. per diem. Sterling—small business and higher. Gold 18 3-8. Governments firm with a slight advance. State bonds very quiet.

LATER—81s 20¾; 62s 17¾; 64s 17¾; 65s 19¼; new 17¾; 67s 18 3-8; 68s 17¾; new 5s 15¾; 10-40s 13. Tennessee 6s 79¼; new 79¼. Virginia 6s 44; new 49. Consols 53. Deferred 13¾. Louisiana 6s 45; new 49. Levee 6s 49; 8s 50. Alabama 8s 80; 5s 55. Georgia 6s 70; 7s 88. North Carolinas 30; new 16¼. Special tax 14. South Carolinas 30; new 19¼. April and October 28.

SAVANNAH, April 10.—Cotton; middlings 19; net receipts 902 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,491; sales 530; stock 46,442.

AUGUSTA, April 10.—Cotton steady; middlings 18; receipts 267 bales; sales 217.

CHARLESTON, April 10.—Cotton—middlings 18¾a18 3-4; net receipts 339 bales; exports coastwise 60; sales 150; stock 28,923.

MOBILE, April 10.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 18 1-2; net receipts 260 bales; exports coastwise 683; sales 200; stock 38,663.

BOSTON, April 10.—Cotton dull; middlings 19¾; net receipts 4 bales; gross 204; sales 200; stock 12,000.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10.—Cotton easier; ordinary 13¼; good ordinary 16a16¼; low 17 3-4a17 7-8; middlings 19; net receipts 715 bales; gross 1,246; exports to Great Britain 3,463; coastwise 934; sales 1,000; last evening 2,200; stock 186,657.

Flour—Family firmer at $9 25a10 75. Corn lower; mixed 5 ; white 56¼a47. Oats 44a46. Bran quiet at $5. Hay dull—prime $35. Pork dull and lower; mess $17. Dry salt meats dull at 6¾a8¾ a8 3-8a9¾a9. Bacon dull at 7¾a9¾a10. Hams dull and lower at 13¾a14¾. Lard quiet; refined tierce 8¾; keg 9¾ a9¾. Sugar dull; good to fully fair 8¾a8¾; prime 9. Molasses quiet; plantation reboiled 52. Whisky dull at 90a95. Coffee 17a19¼.

Sterling exchange 26¾; sight ½ premium. Gold 17¾.

LONDON, April 10.—Bullion decreased half million pounds.

Turpentine 41s 6d.

PARIS, April 10.—Specie decreased quarter million francs.

LIVERPOOL, April 10—Cotton closed quiet; the sales include 6,000 bales American.

Yarns and fabrics quiet. Beef 80s.

WILMINGTON, April 10.—Cotton—middlings 18 1-4; net receipts 65; sales 18; stock 4,508.

NORFOLK, April 10.—Cotton—low middlings 17 7-8; net receipts 727; exports coastwise 1,807; sales 300; stock 9,065.

BALTIMORE, April 10.—Cotton dull; middlings 19¼; gross receipts 133 bales; exports coastwise 91; sales 315.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—Flour dull and unchanged; business small. Corn quiet and unchanged at 33 1-2; No. 2 mixed, east track 41 1-2 sacked. Whisky dull; round lots not saleable at 85a85 1-2. Pork quiet at $16 87 1-2a17 00, sellers for June. Bacon easier at 7 1-4a9 1-8a9 3-8a9 1-4; clear rib 9, last half month. Lard—steam 8.

MEMPHIS, April 10.—Cotton steady; low middlings 17 1-2a18; receipts 560 bales, shipments 1,898; stock 40,956.

GALVESTON, April 10.—Cotton heavy; good ordinary 15 3-4; net receipts 733; exports to Great Britain 3,139; sales 250; stock 62,510.

LOUISVILLE, April 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn in fair demand at 53a54 sacked. Pork $17. Bacon steady and unchanged. Lard—tierce 9 1-2a9; keg 9 1-2a10; steam 8 1-8a8 3-8. Whisky steady at 86.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—Flour dull. Corn steady at 40. Provisions firm. Pork nominally unchanged. Lard firm at 8 1-4 for steam; 8 1-2 for kettle; both held 1-8a1-4 higher. Bacon quiet and firm at 7a7 1-8, 9 1-8, 9 1-4. Whisky steady at 85.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEORGIA—DeKalb County.

ORDINARY'S OFFICE, April 9th, 1873.

WHEREAS, Moses E. Stephenson, administrator of the Estate of John Stephenson, deceased, having applied for leave to sell two hundred and one-half acres of land, number seventy-nine (79) in the (18) eighteenth district of said county, of said estate.

This is therefore to notify all persons concerned to file their objections, if any they have, within the time prescribed by law, else leave will be granted said administrator to sell said land as applied.

JOHN B. STEWART, Ordinary.

april-wlm-pf$3

M. E. MAHER,

Wholesale Liquor Dealer,

KEEPS constantly on hand the Choicest Brands of Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS.

Country and City Retail Dealers would do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

april1-dly

G. & A. SALOSHIN,

Brokers and Bankers.

LOANS NEGOTIATED ON LIBERAL TERMS

No. 19 Peachtree Street, 3 doors north of National Hotel, Atlanta, Ga. april-d6mo

At Private Sale.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, MATTING, Etc.

Apply to MAJOR CANDY,

april-2dt Peters Street, near Loyd.

BOOT, SHOE AND HAT STORE

JUST OPENED AT

75 Whitehall Street.

BARRETT, COKER & CO.

WE beg to announce to the citizens of Atlanta that we have opened, at the location above named, an exclusively

BOOT, SHOE AND HAT STORE.

We propose keeping FIRST-CLASS GOODS, which we shall sell as LOW as any house in the city. Give us a call.

apr10-d1mo BARRETT, COKER & CO.

Amusements.

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 11, 1873.

A GENUINE SUCCESS!

The Talented Young American Artist, Mr.

OLIVER DOUD BYRON,

In his Gigantic California Drama,

BEN McCULLOUGH,

OR THE

Wanderer's Divorce!

The most Touching, Emotional and Sensational Play ever Witnessed!

New Scenery, New Music and Mechanical Effect!

BYRON,

As the Trapper, the Farmer, the Prisoner, the Wanderer and Honest Old Ben McCullough!

MATINEE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT TWO O'CLOCK:

Across the Continent.

Admission 50 cents. Children 25 cents. Seats procured at Phillips & Crew's. april1-dtf

GEORGIA—Fayette County.

ORDINARY'S OFFICE, April 7, 1873.

WHEREAS, Mary Varner having applied for letters of administration on the estate of Mark Varner, late of Fayette county, deceased,

This is therefore to notify all persons concerned to file their objections, if any they have, within the time prescribed by law, else the letters will be granted the said applicant as applied for.

L. B. GRIGGS, Ordinary.

april1-w4w-pf$4

Returned.

DR. ARTHUR C. FORD, DENTIST, informs his patients and friends that he has returned to the city, and is ready to tender them his professional services, as heretofore, at his office, corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets. april1-d3t

NOTICE.

A MEETING OF THE ATLANTA POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY will be held at the office of Dr. Samuel Hape, on Whitehall street, Saturday, 12th inst, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the President. M. COLE,

april1-d3t Secretary.

NOTICE.

PERSONS having claims against the Young Men's Library Association are requested to present the same to the undersigned, at Jackson & Clarke's Law Office, by the 15th of this month.

MARSHALL J. CLARKE,

april1-d3t Ch'rmn. Fin. Com. Y. M. L. A.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

A GOOD MILLINER at Mrs. ANNA McCORMICK'S NEW MILLINERY STORE, Whitehall Street. april1-d3t

A Good Second-Hand Piano For Sale!

CHEAP FOR CASH!

Apply at this office. april1-d3t

"GRAND CONCERT!"

BEETHOVEN SOCIETY

AND

FREYER'S ORCHESTRA!

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE,

April 16th.

☞ No postponement on account of weather!

☞ Tickets 75 cents. For sale at Phillips & Crew's and E. Lawshe's. april1-dtf

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

VACANT LOT & LOOSE BRICK

I WILL SELL upon the premises on Friday Afternoon, 11th instant, at 4 o'clock, a VACANT LOT on Mitchell street, 62x71, opposite James H. Calloway's residence.

Terms—½ cash; balance in 3 and 6 months, with 10 per cent. interest.

ALSO,

immediately after the lot is sold, I will sell, for cash, all the brick and granite facings in the building recently burned that belonged to the Express. Real Estate Association.

apr10-d2t G. W. ADAIR, Real Estate Agent.

To the Public.

HAVING closed out my business I can be found at my old stand, 47 Peachtree street, where I will remain until all my business is satisfactorily settled.

I return my thanks to many kind friends for their liberal patronage, and hope to have an opportunity of serving them again. W. H. BARNETT.

Atlanta, Ga., April 7, 1873. apr9-3t

NOTICE TO BUILDERS

AND TO THE

HOME - IMPROVING PUBLIC!

MR. HUGH LYNCH is now superintending, and has been since first February last, (Mr. John Gavin having at this date resigned,) the work for the benefit of the Estate of the late Patrick Lynch. Any person having any Rock Work to do, either Rubble, Ashlar, Paving, Flagging, or anything wherein the famous Blue Granite is used, can have it done at a LOW RATE, and in the BEST WORKMANLIKE MANNER, by calling on MR. HUGH LYNCH or JAMES or PETER LYNCH, at their respective places of business. JAMES LYNCH

and PETER LYNCH,

apr10-dt Executors of Estate of Patrick Lynch.

TO RENT.

A WELL FINISHED, COMFORTABLE STORE on Whitehall street, next door to the store formerly occupied by Garrett & Bro. Terms easy. Apply to S. H. INMAN,

apr9-3t over L. DeGraffen & Co.

TWO ELEGANT ROOMS,

With Board,

At Mrs. R. E. WILSON'S, corner Forsyth and Grubbs Sts.

TEN OR FIFTEEN YOUNG MEN can get FIRST CLASS DAY BOARD at the same place. apr10-3t

Wagons! Wagons!

20 TWO-HORSE WAGONS, Iron Axle and Thimble Skein. For sale by ANDERSON & WELLS,

apr10-d1w 16 Alabama street.

Wanted.

TWO YOUNG MEN, SWEDES, desire to obtain employment as DRIVERS or GARDENERS. They can be found at Ballard's, at Passenger Depot.

apr10-d3t

50 Tons PERUVIAN GUANO

16,000 lbs. POTASH,

JUST ARRIVING.

FARMERS can now be supplied with PERUVIAN GUANO and MURIATE POTASH in any quantity. The Potash is one of the most essential elements of Crop Food. Farmers would do well to use it in their compost. Peruvian Guano is the most concentrated of Commercial Fertilizers. 100 lbs per acre would be a good application. It is therefore as CHEAP as any standard article, after all. Call early.

apr10-d&w1w MARK W. JOHNSON.

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

Magnificent Peachtree Street LOT.

I WILL SELL upon the premises, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, the 15th instant, at 4 o'clock, a MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE LOT, [illegible], with alley on Ellis street. This lot lies opposite to Mayor James' Palace, and adjoins Colonel Robert Maddox on the north. It is just the kind of lot everybody inquires for—close in, fashionable street and good surroundings. Upon the lot is a Brick Cottage of 4 rooms, a 2-room kitchen and a servants' house, a superior collection of fruit trees and a well of good water.

This property needs no word-painting, and will be sold without reserve and with undisputed title. Terms—½ cash; balance in 6 and 12 months, with 10 per cent. interest. G. W. ADAIR,

apr10-d2t Real Estate Agent.

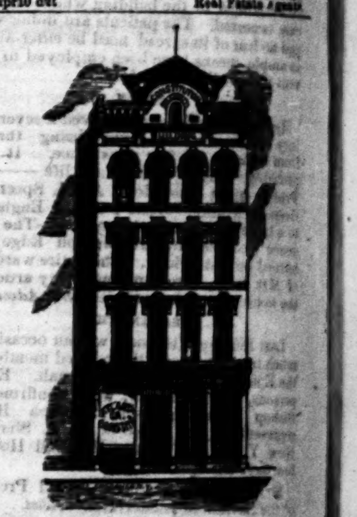
N. R. FOWLER, Auctioneer.

Maj. W. J. Ward's Residence,

OPPOSITE the City Hall on McDonough street, 8 good rooms, besides Kitchen of 3 rooms, everything new and in good order. Fine shade trees in front, on a pleasant street and in a most excellent neighborhood. Sale on the premises Friday afternoon, April 11th, at 5 o'clock.

WALLACE & FOWLER,

apr10-d3t Real Estate Agents.



ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

FOR 1873.

A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER,

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

THE FAVORITE OF ALL CLASSES,

Lawyers, Merchants, Farmers, &c.

TWELVE REASONS FOR SUBSCRIBING

1. THE CONSTITUTION is published at the Capital of the State, and contains Proceedings of the Legislature in full, together with constant and accurate information of the actings of all the Departments of the State Government.

2. It has the sole and exclusive right of publishing the DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT from the Reporter of the Court. These Decisions are delivered on Monday of every week and are immediately published in THE CONSTITUTION. Hence every lawyer in Georgia should take the paper, and the great proportion are subscribers.

3. THE CONSTITUTION is the Official Journal of the State, of the city of Atlanta and a large number of counties.

4. THE CONSTITUTION publishes a weekly Cotton Editorial, embracing remarks on the Gold Premium and all matters affecting the cotton trade, with one difficult to be obtained elsewhere. Producers and dealers in cotton, not alone in Georgia, but all over the country, procure THE CONSTITUTION for this purpose.

5. THE CONSTITUTION furnishes Telegraphic Dispatches and news from all quarters of the globe, including markets, domestic and foreign. Hence the paper is popular with merchants everywhere.

6. Besides our Daily Associated Press Dispatches, THE CONSTITUTION has specials from Washington, the National Capital.

7. Its Correspondence Department is unsurpassed in the South, having special correspondents at Washington, New York, and in various parts of the country.

8. THE CONSTITUTION publishes a monthly Fashion Letter from New York, written by the most celebrated female Fashion writer in the United States. The ladies, therefore, all want THE CONSTITUTION.

9. A new feature for this year will be Weekly European Correspondence, by which the readers of THE CONSTITUTION will be taken on a tour through Europe.

10. The ablest writers and statesmen of Georgia select THE CONSTITUTION to give their views to the public, and so do the people, and hence it is the admitted leading Democratic Journal of the State.

11. The two great specialties, our Supreme Court Decisions for the lawyers, and our Cotton articles for the merchants and farmers, make THE CONSTITUTION unrivalled in this part of the South.

12. For the reasons given above, THE CONSTITUTION is the paper for all classes, lawyers, merchants, farmers, mechanics and others, circulates in every county of Georgia, has the largest State circulation and is, therefore, the favorite medium for ADVERTISERS.

Every Georgian should, after taking his own local paper, subscribe for THE CONSTITUTION, published at the Capital of his State; and we would here extend thanks to the people for a patronage, known in the Southern States. THE CONSTITUTION, not yet five years old, has attained a circulation never reached by a Daily paper in Georgia, and has erected a magnificent five-story building of its own, at Atlanta, second to none in the United States, giving employment to nearly eighty persons. Visitors to Atlanta are cordially invited to call and examine THE CONSTITUTION building, with its powerful presses, printing four or five thousand papers per hour.

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J. T. LUMPKIN, Editor News Department.
W. G. WHIDBY, Editor Local Department.
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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Daily, per annum	$10 00
Six months	[illegible]
Three months	[illegible]
One month	[illegible]
Weekly, per annum	[illegible]
Six months	[illegible]

OUR JOB DEPARTMENT

Is prepared to do any work in the printing line, from a card to a finely-bound book.

On editorial matters, address "Editors Constitution," on business, address

W. A. HEMPHILL & CO., Atlanta, Ga.

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

Administrator's Sale.

M. E. KENNY ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Ordinary of Fulton County, will be sold at the City Hall in the City of Atlanta, within the legal hours of sale, on the First Tuesday (6th day) of May next, [illegible], being 1 and 3 of Block [illegible], of the [illegible] and on land lot 52, in the 14th District of [illegible] Henry now Fulton County. This property is [illegible] Hague street, at the terminus of the [illegible]. Upon the lot is a large, well-constructed [illegible] five rooms, [illegible] is [illegible] and one of the [illegible] Also, a [illegible] choice neighborhood. Terms [illegible].

Sold for the benefit of creditors. Terms [illegible] and 12 months [illegible]

THERESA A. KENNY, Administratrix.

THE KENNESAW HOUSE,

MARIETTA, GEORGIA.

H[illegible]

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA:

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1873.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WHITMAUGHT & CO.

See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar11-ly

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Furniture, carpets, matting, etc., at private sale by Major Canby.

The Atlanta Pomological Society meets to-morrow at Dr Hape's office.

Dr A C Ford, Dentist, has returned to the city.

Parties having claims against the Y M A L, will present them to M J Clarke.

Mrs Anna McCormick wants a good milliner.

A second-hand piano for sale, cheap.

Grand concert of Beethoven Society and the Orchestra, on the 16th.

Ben McCulloch at DeGive's to-night.

See legal notice by Judge Steward, Ordinary of DeKalb county.

Attention is directed to the card of M E Maher, wholesale liquor dealer.

G & A Soloshin have opened a Bankers' and Brokers' office near the National.

See legal notice by Judge Griggs, Ordinary of Fayette county.

AT THE CELEBRATED NEW YORK STORE, No. 29 Whitehall street.

An immense line of Mourning and Dress Goods,
An endless variety of Linens for Men's, Children's Boy's wear,
A complete line of Linen Suitings for Ladies,
A thousand pieces of Lawns,
A beautiful line of Ladies' Silk Ties and Fichus,
An immense quantity of Ribbons,
A thousand Hemmed-Stitched Handkerchiefs at a bargain.

The above goods and a general variety of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, will be offered to the public at exceedingly low prices, including 500 Saratoga Trunks. STEINHEIMER BROS. apr6-d3t

W. H. BROTHERTON has commenced his closing out sale, and no mistake, judging from the crowd he had in his store on Saturday. He sells two-button kid gloves at 75 cents; one-button at 50 cents; best brands calico at 11 1-2 cents; solid buff cambrics 15 cents; striped cambrics 12 1-2 cents; and all other goods at corresponding reduced rates. He is determined to close his entire stock within the next sixty days. Call and see. apr6-tf

WE congratulate Messrs. Walker & Boyd, Insurance Agents, upon the accession to their line of companies, the substantial London Assurance Association, over 150 years old, and the company upon the selection of this growing and trustworthy firm.

NOTICE TO CITIZENS.—Those of our citizens who have kindly proffered their carriages for the use of the members of the Georgia Medical Association to-day, will please send them to the Capitol, on Marietta street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. All others in the city who are willing to furnish their carriages for the ride, will confer a favor by sending them to the same place at the same time.
JAMES F. ALEXANDER,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

THE CONCERT AT DEGIVE'S ON THE 16TH. We call the attention of our readers to the announcement of a grand concert to be given by the Beethoven Society and Grand Orchestra at DeGive's Opera House on the 17th.

This concert we learn is for the purpose of getting funds to purchase instruments and music for the societies, and as they hope in the future to give such entertainments to the public as will reflect credit upon their efforts, we trust our citizens will come forward and show their appreciation, by purchasing their tickets and give them a full house.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—Our city readers, many of them, have seen the Leon brothers, who are gymnasts, in their performances at DeGive's. On the 8th, while performing at a circus in Chicago, the younger brother, while performing their trapeze act on a bar elevated twenty feet from the ground, young Leon attempted one of the most daring feats on their list. It consisted of gliding down his brother's body head foremost, while the latter hung on to the trapeze bar with his hands, and locking his feet. The unfortunate man missed his mark by about half an inch, and fell to the ground with a loud cry, striking on his face, hands and right side. It has been ascertained that his right thigh bone is broken near the hip. The probabilities are that he is disabled for life.

THE GEORGIA DOCTORS.

Annual Convention.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.
THURSDAY, April 10, 1873.

At the hour of nine A. M., the Association met.

President G. W. Holmes, M. D., in the chair. The attendance was much larger than on the previous day.

On motion, the rules were suspended for the purpose of announcing the names and appointing the Auditing Committee. Drs. E. J. Kirksey, McDowell, and Wells, were appointed.

The minutes of the first day's proceedings were read.

Dr. Westmoreland moved to reconsider so much of them as contained in the clause of the new constitution, referring to the time of meeting of the Association. As the motion to reconsider and lay on the table had prevailed on this question yesterday, the chair ruled Dr. Westmoreland out of order.

The minutes were then adopted.

The Auditing Committee reported a balance of 10 cents in the Treasury. Report adopted.

Dr. McDowell introduced the following:

Resolved, That the Medical Board of the State of Georgia, not members of the Georgia Medical Association, be invited to seats on the floor. Adopted.

The special order of the day, the report of Dr. Battey on "Normal Ovariotomy," his own operations and success, was read. The grounds and reason of his action were stated. Learned authorities and numerous instances leaning in his favor were cited. But for the length we would gladly give a place in our columns to the erudite, polished and admirable communication. Listened to with wrapt attention throughout, both for its excellence in matter and style, it was one of the grandest production of human genius and investigation ever presented before this body.

On motion of Dr. Westmoreland, the communication of Dr. Battey was referred to a special committee of five. The Chair appointed Dr Westmoreland, Chairman, Drs G M McDowell, Musgrove, J F Bozeman and C D Smith.

The secretary gave the information that certificates of membership could be obtained by parties not in possession of them.

Dr. Jas M. Green read, in the absence of the chairman, the report of the Committee of Surgery from the physicians appointed in the 8th Congressional District.

D. W. O'Daniel read an excellent report of some private cases brought to his notice.

The Association then took a recess of five minutes preparatory to the delivery of the annual address before the body by the orator, Dr. J. T. Johnson, of this city. When the house was called to order, we heard with pleasure,

DR. J. T. JOHNSON'S SPEECH.

We were glad to note the galleries crowded with beautiful and talented young ladies who will appreciate the eloquent address so long and repeatedly applauded.

The Doctor began as follows:

Gentlemen of the Georgia Medical Association:

"Man is a dupable animal; quacks in medicine, quacks in religion and quacks in politics know this, and take advantage of the knowledge. There is scarcely any one who may not, like a trout, be taken by tickling." This quotation suggests "the Science of Humbuggery."

It may be objected that this expression is a paradox—that it is absurd to speak of the science of that which is notoriously unscientific. But the science of anything may be defined as the knowledge of the laws that govern it. True, in one sense, humbuggery is not governed by laws. But its growth and its life depend on the knowledge of the principles (or the want of them, it may be suggested) that control man and regulate society. Its most successful practice and its most successful resistance depend on the appreciation of the circumstances that give rise to it and lend it strength. It depends on the undiscerning judgment—or, more plainly, the ignorance—of mankind, on one part, and the grasping, heartless cupidity, on the other.

But, yet, we may console ourselves with the thought that our avocation is not the only one that suffers from this monster's insidious presence. We find the slime of its poisonous trail, and the imprint of its envenomed tooth in every class of men, and in every walk of life. It rears its brazen face, and sounds its pompous voice, in every clime and in every tongue. Society is hampered by it; commerce gloats upon it; politics fester with it; the professions are burdened by it; and let us blush as we think of it, even religion is tinctured with it.

But we haven't time for all this. Let us consider it as found around us—among us. Let us lift the veil that hides the hideousness of its skeleton; let us examine the gaudy dress with which it catches the wandering [illegible] eye.

There is in every one a love of being deceived—an unexpressed fondness for the rascality that dallies with one hand, and feels the depth of the pocket with the other. Men and women possess a capacity for being gulled—and that capacity often of inordinate extent. Children have often been punished the first [illegible] and floating down the river on a mill-stone. Grown-up children are as readily taken by bait not more alluring, and not less thin.

We find, too, deep down in the breast of many who will never acknowledge it a latent, undeveloped love of superstition. True they may laugh at the possibility of ghosts or hobgoblins, but they will seek to rob circumstances of their commonplace reality, and invest them with a supernatural tinge.

And this suggests the humbuggery of the day, the grand climax of dissolving wonders, Spiritualism. True, it does not fall altogether under the head of medical humbuggery, for this is but one of the many assumed powers, but one of the thousand domains over which it claims to sweep with tread omniscient and omnipotent.

For all this, I should think it unworthy of notice here, but it has become so presumptuous that ministers of the gospel have thought it not unbecoming to descend from the pulpit they should honor, dragging, though unintentionally, the garments of their Master in the dust, and wrangle in the market places with the blatant blasphemers of His word.

The attempt of these men to apply their wondrous powers to the healing of the sick is almost too weak to be dignified as humbuggery. True medical science can never suffer injury at the hands of these latter day prophets whose brains are become the disordered workshop in which the Devil finds tools for his work of destruction, and whose creed is but the sugar-coated pill of infidelity.

Their medical treatment consists of a confused mingling of spiritualism, mesmerism, laying on of hands—in short, anything invisible or intangible that is calculated to appeal to the love of novelty or superstition as existing among the less informed of a community. There exists among these people an ill-defined idea that words flash along wires, thoughts through brain, and pain along nerves, by the same unseen force. You will be told by them that all pain—whether the merest nervous twinge of the hypochondriac, or the hopeless pangs of the tortured sufferer, depend on a deficiency of this power—a power only physical, not vital—and that for the cure nothing is necessary except that some favored medium with a credulous brain, a heart of benevolence, and a body loaded with domesticated curative lightning, allow some of this holiness to depart from him and enter the writhing mortal before him.

As touching the influence of mind over body, I may do well give a brief account of the once celebrated "Perkin's Tractors" that wrought such astonishing cures in the beginning of the century, in England. These Tractors were pieces of metal that were to be drawn over diseased or painful portions of the body. Their effect was attempted to be accounted for by some supposed galvanic, electric or magnetic power exerted by the metals of which the instruments were composed. It was determined at some of the hospitals to put them to the test. Some wooden tractors were prepared and so painted as to resemble the mysterious original ones. A number of the hospital patients were selected and submitted to what they supposed to be the treatment by the genuine tractors. These patients labored under various diseases of a chronic character, including gout and rheumatism. Upon the slightest strokes of this painted wood all declared themselves relieved. Some improved instantly so much in their walking as to delight in giving evidence of the benefit they had received. They complained of wonderful sensations produced by the contact of the wood. Similar experiments were made at several of the hospitals. The fame of the cures spread to such an extent that more patients crowded for relief than there was time to devote them. Men who had been unable to raise their arms could now with ease carry coals or other objects of considerable weight. This test of humbuggery seems incredible but for having been witnessed by many observers, and well authenticated. "Such cases go far to explain how miraculous cures are to be ascribed to empirical remedies, many of which are composed of substances most inert in their nature. It is the confidence of the quack and the hope of the patient that work the cure. Disease is well known to depress the power of the understanding as well as the vigor of the muscular system; and will deprave the judgment, not less than the digestion. A sick person is extremely credulous about the object of his hopes and his fears. Whoever promises him hope, may easily obtain, for the time being, his confidence; and he can thus easily become the dupe of quacks and ignorant pretenders."

Professor Woodhouse has given an account which helps to show what singular effects can be produced if the person be previously prepared for the production of wonders.

When nitrous oxide gas first excited attention, several of his friends were exceedingly anxious to inhale it. Instead of the gas, the Professor administered to them several quarts of atmospheric air from the apparatus they had seen used for the gas. So thoroughly were they impressed that a train of symptoms followed consisting of quickness of the pulse, dizziness, vertigo, tinnitus aurium, difficulty of breathing, anxiety about the chest, sensations of swinging, faintness, weakness and nausea, lasting six or eight hours—all from inhaling common air under an excited imagination. Under such circumstances, if one really suffer, and even intensely, his mind may be so wrought upon by the process as to cause him to lose or forget his ills.

The instance is often related of the condemned criminal who was bled to death without losing one drop of blood. Having been told that he must so suffer, he was blindfolded and deceived by letting fall a stream of water upon his arm. The poor fellow actually died of deception.

This power of deception over a person, through his fears and hopes, by what he sees and what he hears is never credited by the victim, nor can it be imagined by any one who has never given the subject special attention. It is applicable to the robust in health or the invalid, old or young, those of otherwise sound judment, and those of weaker brain.

The patient will place his confidence in anyone whom chance may throw in his way. It may be some honest and capable man whom he has known from his childhood; or, more likely, in some straggling impostor, who is himself over-confident because he has not the knowledge to appreciate danger or the brain to generate doubt.

Upon diseases severe, even incurable, the influence of confidence for the time is often marked. All of us have noticed this effect in epilepsy. This is a real, a terribly real disease—one that does not depend on a whim of the patient's imagination—and yet there is often an improvement, or apparent cure, upon the change of prescription or physician.

The hysterical and the hypochondriacal suffer their hundred ills, springing from the acuteness of a disordered imagination; yet, to them, ridicule them as we will, they are more terrible than realities. Was one of their whims ever laughed out of existence, or cured by disbelief? But by deception, often. As they are the subject of most absurd delusions, so they readily become the victims of most worthless quacks.

But though we may be amused by the impostor's successful play upon the changing panorama of such imaginary woes, far differently must we feel when we see the hopeless victims of an unrelenting disease yield himself to flattering and false hopes, only that the love of gain of some grasping wretch may be gratified. Here is a picture from the greatest of novelists. There is a disease which so prepares its victim, as it were, for death; which so refines it of its grosser aspect, and throws around familiar looks unearthly indications of the coming change; a dread disease in which the struggle between soul and body is so gradual, quiet and solemn, and the result so sure, that day by day, and grain by grain the mortal part wastes and withers away, so that the spirit grows light and sanguine with its lightening load, and, feeling immortality at hand, deems it but a new term of mortal life; a disease in which death and life are so strangely blended, that death takes the glow and hue of life, and life the gaunt and grisly form of death; a disease which medicine never cured, wealth never warded off, or poverty could boast exemption from; which sometimes moves in giant strides, and sometimes at a tardy sluggish pace, but, slow or quick, is ever sure and certain."

To see one thus doomed, sinking through a living death, holding on to what is left of life with all his feeble strength, hoping against hope, struggling against despair, creeping from place to place and clime to clime, dodging yet a little longer the grasp of the still inevitable monster, is sad indeed. But sadder still is it to see him place his last earthly hope on the reckless promise made by some soulless quack that he may sell for a few paltry cents his bottle of syrup warranted to cure consumption.

But, to return to the affect of imagination: how many are before me who, when first conning their text books, were afflicted with every disease they studied? You would read of heart disease; there was the picture before you, and though not in reality possessed of one of its features, yet you were firmly persuaded that ere long you must drop from its sudden inroads. And so you would still think, unless the next day's chapter doomed you a lingering victim of tubercle.

One of the ready tools of humbuggery, its mighty engine with which it attempts to batter down the strongholds of truth and science, is advertising. Printer's ink draws better than doctor's plasters. It is a maxim with those who pursue this business that so much advertising brings so much reputation, and so much reputation so much money. Anybody may establish any medicine as "good" for any disease if he will advertise it judiciously. Should a disease recover in its own good time, the cure is of course attributed to the pills with which it was peppered. The advertiser well know that no failure will record the sale (for it is not made public) and that every apparent cure gives it reputation.

The advertiser easily persuades his reader that his "blood is impure;" that he must "regulate the liver." What seductive phrases are these? How glibly they roll from the tongue? What nice handles for the tongue to hold on! What [illegible] terms to comprise so much unmanageable ignorance?

The blood is but a seething mass of corruption, a raging torrent of impurities, ever coming to the surface in proof of the putrid mass within [illegible] Correct the [illegible]! [illegible]

[illegible] the victims know what they are, and they should be, and if they did they do not know how to correct them; and if they know how, have nothing with which they can accomplish it.

The Liver! Here we have a fountain forever flowing with advertised diseases; the hub around which revolve all the diseases that flesh is heir to; the therapeutical scape-goat on which are piled all the sins of ignorance. It is the mischief maker of the body; its chief function is to be forever out of order. Possessed of a name more generally known than any other viscus, it must always suffer the penalty of its notoriety. It is blown upon both hot and cold; if accused of torpidity, one remedy; if over-active, the same.

Poor, innocent liver! Thy anatomy a blunder and thy function a mistake. Doomed forever to float in a halo of biliousness, and to be forever plied with pills and powders. Oh, the ignorance thy name has fostered, and the crimes done in thy name!

This has suggested another mighty weapon of humbuggery—certificates. You can procure certificates of any kind, and in any number, for anything. You may beg them, buy them, or make them. You may get them honestly or you may deceive the certifier. But they are written by him who has his axe to grind, and not by him who turns the stone.

The quack well knows that one cure, or one recovery under treatment, or even one invented cure, well advertised, will bring more patients than hundreds of cures honestly and unostentatiously done. No matter how simple may be a disease or an operation, advertise it, and you at once confer upon it a miraculous and enchanting hue.

These newspaper doctors have powerful allies in the reverends, so-called. A toll-gate keeper who hailed from the land of wit and bogs, was told by a passer to whom he applied for toll fee, "I am a minister." All right, says Pat, pass on. But, says he "how do you know that I am really a preacher?" Sure, says Pat, if you are a preacher you wouldn't lie about it, would you? Many who read the certificates have a philosophy no deeper than this. But these Reverends are not always empty prefixes, for there are some who are too ready to make a display of their signatures about matters of which they are ignorant; having filled pulpits with their eloquence, they fill columns with their certificates. Let us hope that growing observation will soon enlist them on the side of decency and respectability.

There is another division of this subject that I hope I may approach with due respect. I allude to humbuggery in the profession. We may ask here, what constitutes a physician? Is it the mere possession of a legal diploma? Is it an observance of the code of ethics? Yes, it is this, but more than this. It requires an honest capacity to appreciate the principles of the science that have been deduced from study and observation. It requires a moral strength that will resist mercenary seductions and adhere to the obligations assumed when enlisting in the ranks of the profession.

There are those who honestly criticise some of the provisions of the code of ethics—and, yet, observe them. I do not advocate it as its blinded partisan. No instrument, of its length, has ever yet fallen perfect from human brain—and never will. There may be an honest desire and an actual necessity, for its amendment. But, still, when I hear a doctor continually abusing it, grumbling that it is for the good of the favored few, and that it works to the detriment of the many younger or lesser lights, I then look beneath the surface for the secret cause of his charges. I suspect that he is trying to twist a code into the shape of his practice. I am not surprised if he is stricken ere long with an *ism* or a *pathy*. I suspect that he is falling behind the age, and losing interest in the progress of the profession; that he is forgetting his textbooks, and is not learning anew from the journals; that he has adopted the profession from unworthy motives, and that there is creeping over him the foul atmosphere of policy and expediency; that he desires more the praises of the undiscerning rabble, than the respect of the scientific physician; in short, that he has all the premonitory symptoms of professional demoralization.

What if the code is not the embodiment of wisdom, it is the criterion by which the respectable physician is recognized. It is the law of our profession, and each member should abide by it or repudiate it. If he will stab it, let him withdraw from the ranks and thrust as an open enemy, rather than give the assassin's blow under the guise of friendship.

True, there are those who attempt to ridicule the code. Rogues ridicule the law; skeptics ridicule the Scriptures; shall we, for that reason, become thieves and doubters? To gratify grumblers, shall we descend to their level? Shall we blot out the line of demarcation between the physician and the impostor who steals the title? Must we attempt no distinction between honest capacity and babbling ignorance? Shall every one who can induce his neighbor to call him "Doc" be admitted within the charmed circle? True, the code has not eradicated all professional differences; true, it has not made an honest man of every doctor, nor a Solon of every fool. Some who claim the ægis of its protection would not live to the teachings of any code, moral or ethical. But before condemning the document, let us first try what virtue there may be in observing it.

As rigid as may be regarded some of its requirements, there is scope within its boundaries, and room in the play of its machinery for a vast amount of professional floating. The very conditions of society and civilization that gave rise to the more arrant quackery out of the profession, also encourage it within the ranks. They induce those underhand practices that no code can reach, and no law prevent. Within our ranks he that depends on intrigue or accident for success, rather than on more enduring merits, need never lack opportunities for the execution of his designs. They present at every turn of his work. There are those who walk habitually near the bounds of respectability, skilfully edging to keep on the safer side. Practice has discovered to them how great a looseness may be indulged in without bringing upon their necks the professional guillotine.

The ignorance of patients in regard to themselves and their ailments is profound. In most instances, this ignorance may be made to run in any channel that one may desire. "Post hoc, propter hoc" is always their philosophy. The natural course of any disease, and its tendency to recovery of its own accord in most instances, is to them a sealed book. Believing that every disease must be cured, they naturally attribute every cure to the medicine given. The true physician well knows that in most instances of acute sickness all that he can do is to allow the patient an opportunity to get well—he merely refraining from killing him while he gets well. Could this be understood, what an amount of quackery and undeserved praise must fall before it. If, indeed, the physician would always keep before him that "Post hoc" is not "propter hoc," what volumes of false experience would be now unwritten.

To enumerate all the tricks of the trade would be useless, and neither profitable or agreeable. It is hard to learn that professional honesty is the best policy, especially when it must keep a man so poor. But, what honesty is there in being honest for mere policy's sake?

It may be that we do not always defend a professional brother as valiantly as we should, when we hear him attacked for mishaps that we know he could not prevent. It is wrong to let him sink beneath an unjust accusation. But more wrong than this is it to decry his judgment, or call his treatment in question, when there are, from its nature, so many thousands of honest differences, often unimportant ones, in our practice. And this meanness can reach its lowest depth when cutting insinuations are made to do the work of slander more deeply than direct accusations.

There are thousands of vulnerable points wherein may be thrust the foul shafts of professional envy. There are thousands of ways in which one may take to himself honors not rightfully his, and magnify himself and his skill at the expense of truth and honorable dealing. There are thousands of avenues that may be turned to lively account in the practice of respectable humbuggery.

Patients glory in having unusual or severe diseases. What more pleasure there can be in shuffling off this mortal coil to the tune of some rare exotic of a disease, than by the good old routes of pneumonia or bilious fever, I am unable to conceive. But it certainly is the case that patients are very fond of magnifying the dangers through which they have passed. They delight to tell to staring eyes and gaping mouths that they were let down "so near death's door as to hear the creaking of its hinges," and that it still closed between them and eternity. Why this should be so I cannot say; it is one of the innate human peculiarities. And he whose moral thermometer is about zero, or a little below, can take advantage of it for his own aggrandizement. What use is there in curing a patient of headache when you can as readily persuade him that he was well nigh dead with meningitis. What honor is there in curing headache But curing meningitis requires a very special as well as a very valuable skill. Why cure him of sore throat, when he is so easily persuaded that you rescued him from the horrors of diptheria?

Your patient knows nothing of the pathology of disease. He is a pathological fiddle on which you can scrape any tune you wish. He is always ready and anxious to believe that his internal anatomy is all shaken up, his viscera topsy-turvy, and his machinery badly tangled and out of order. Tell him so, if you like notoriety more than truth, and reap the reward of your dishonor.

There is a common idea that we must humbug to practice medicine. I do not know who is responsible for its dissemination, but I do know that [illegible] It may not be humbuggery to give a bread pill. Perhaps it might be better for the patient if we would give them oftener. It is often necessary to give no remedy; and if your patient "must take something," why not do him up a crumb of comfort in a crumb of bread? [illegible] is disgusted at the [illegible] of having his devoted [illegible] to a remedy so useful as the bread pill.

What is the remedy for this evil [illegible] within the profession? [illegible] No physician, unless a heartless schemer, [illegible] will brave the shame of [illegible].

[illegible] our doctors will be more uniformly men of the better stamp. We may justly say that the better people sometimes are taken in the toils of the most ignorant impostors. This may be true in isolated instances, but, as a rule, the more intelligent the doctors that live in them. Every public school, though aimed after all, is a shot levelled at this monster's head. Still enlarge your ethics as well as you can, and in the course of years the whole lump will be leavened.

As to the prevention of the baneful quackery without the ranks of the profession, we are certainly unable, in the present condition of society, to accomplish it. The time is coming, though I fear yet far off, when this country shall have advanced much beyond its present status, there will be a demand for the physician, and not the uneducated quack. Then, there will be in our legislative halls men who can comprehend that the physician who has devoted his time and talent to the study of a science knows more of it than him whose capacity can scarcely master the alphabet.

But now let this body, if it will, representing the medical men of the State, present to our Legislature a paper upon any subject appertaining to the interest of the profession, or the health of the people, and what will be its fate? It will be laid on the table. 'Tis beyond their capacity, and they treat it with contempt. Yes, they will lay it on the table, and take up a bill to tax dogs, change county lines, or increase the fees of some Justice of the Peace. No—legislative quacks like medical quacks—and there is the secret of it.

Your Legislature will, time and again, enact careful laws to prevent some dishonest manufacturer from exploding the people with petro oil, or gunpowder, or nitro glycerine; but the people must be allowed to blow up themselves or neighbors, whenever they choose to indulge in such an exhilarating luxury, with medicines more dangerous far to the human family than all these inflammables combined.

How many bills do we see passed to allow certain persons to practice medicine! The representatives are indeed well prepared to pass upon the qualifications of applicants for the degree of Doctor of Medicine! The applicant having some admiring friend to sing his praises in the body, is dubbed with his title without, perhaps, one essential for the work he undertakes. The Legislature fearing that the colleges are not of a capacity sufficient for grinding out doctors to supply the demand, thus supplement their power by this "easy method for beginners."

At this time we are cursed to an unusual degree with every form of quackery and humbuggery. We find it reaching out its arms in every avenue; it rolls from every press; it sweeps through every mail; and is emblazoned on every tree and fence board. We grimly stand on our professional dignity and let ignorance and assumption run riot over us. We must stand with mute lips and folded hands and hear defamed the principles we practice. Brainless fools flaunt in our very faces their flaming announcements and boasting lies. They publish to the world that we are old fogy fools, and not a voice is raised to defend the noble calling whose honor is in our keeping.

There is nothing that the true physician more desires than that the people were able to form the real estimate of all engaged in the practice of medicine; that they had the power that would strip empty assumption of its weapons, and grasping avarice of its arms. But from the nature of the science, from the ignorance of the public, for the lack of appreciation of cause and effect, the patient cannot individually form an estimate of the merits of his adviser. Only the physician can judge the ability of the physician. The physician's life is truly a hard one. There are trials and disappointments unnumbered, responsibilities overwhelming, services unappreciated, motives misconstrued, labors unrewarded, vigils unceasing. His life would spoil the patience of a Job, or the temper of a saint. But with all the hardships, there is nothing that so taxes his patience, so grinds his soul, as this lack of discrimination on the part of the people. From the heart's depths of every physician goes the impatient yearning that fraud might be exposed in its iniquity, and ignorance in its emptiness. Still, through misapprehension and through calumny, let us go on with our mission. We know our rights and let us dare maintain them. Let there be no spies within our lines and no enemies in our ranks. Let us inscribe on our banners science and progress; let fidelity and honesty be the unchanging countersign; let us move on, strong of truth and purpose, and full of the spirit of earth's noblest calling. Let us move on with steady front and solid ranks, heart with heart and shoulder to shoulder, ever clinging to the principles we cherish, always battling for the profession we love.

A resolution of thanks to Dr. Johnson was tendered by the Association.

The Board of Censors recommended some names of physicians for membership, and others to be dropped from the roll.

On motion, the Association adjourned to the Young Ladies' High School to witness the Physical Exercises of the scholars.

The hour appointed for reassembling is two and half o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 3 P. M. the Medical Association reassembled.

Dr. Griggs presided in the absence of the President.

Dr. Ford read a report from Dr. Doughty, of Augusta, who was unable to attend the convention. The uses of mercury and Podophyllin in the therapeutic art, were set forth, the preference being given to mercury.

Dr. Ford also gave notice that he would make a special report.

Dr. Kirksey offered two papers—one on climatology and the other on surgery.

Dr. Logan, Chairman of the committee to whom was referred the President's address, made the following report;

It is in our judgment an eminently judicious and practical address and we recommend that it be published in the transactions.

In regard to its special recommendations, the substance of one having been adopted by the body, it is unnecessary for us to make further comment upon it.

In regard to the other, providing for a State Board of Health, we are strongly impressed with its importance and recommend its adoption by this body in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a committee of five of the members of this body shall be appointed by the President, a majority of whom shall reside at the seat of government, to memorialize the Legislature for the establishment of a Board of Health. Adopted.

Dr. Ford exhibited to the body a tumor which grew on the knee of a patient. He gave a full account of it and his surgical operations on the limb.

On motion of Dr. Kirksey, the assessment on each member was made of $3.

Dr. Logan moved that the reports of Drs. Ford and Doughty be referred to the Committee on Publication. Adopted.

Dr. Kirksey, who was appointed a delegate to the Arkansas Medical Association, submitted his report, which was adopted.

The resignation of Dr. J. Stainback Wilson was read and accepted.

The committees from the various Congressional Districts were called on to make their reports on Surgery. Some were submitted—excuses for others were made by communications.

This morning the report from the Eighth District was read.

Dr. Moore read a paper on the use of muriated [illegible], which was referred to the proper committee.

Dr. Logan presented to the Association a specimen of "Hydatid of the Uterus," or "Hydatiform mole," or "blighted conception," which was received.

The Board of Censors recommended names of applicants for membership. These were received.

Dr. Taliaferro presented to the Association two pathological specimens; one a fibro-peristerine tumor, the other the enlarged uterus of a woman, who, a short time before her death, gave herself to the Medical Board of Atlanta. The woman died of a pulmonary affection. His report as Chairman of the Committee on Gynaecology was referred to the Committee on Publication.

Dr. Battey read a report of Dr. W. D. Hoyt, of Rome, on the Practice of Medicine in the Second Congressional District. Referred to the Committee on Publication.

Dr J F Logan, as Chairman of the Committee on Gynaecology, offered an excuse for not submitting a report. Adopted.

Dr. Armstrong, of Atlanta, read a report on the Oedema of Scrotum. Referred to the Committee on Publication.

Dr. John Westmoreland read a paper on Cerebro Spinal Meningitis—its pathology and treatment. A [illegible] engaged in by Drs Johnson, [illegible] and others.

The Board of Censors reported as an eligible applicant for membership the name of Dr. W S Zellers, of Palmetto. Adopted.

The resignations of Drs Baldwine and Grant were accepted.

Dr. Brewster, of Columbus, submitted two reports, one from himself, the other from a friend, which he asked to have placed in the hands of the Committee on Publication, without being read. Agreed to.

Dr. Kirksey offered a report for Dr. Wood, of Columbus, which was accepted.

Dr. Griggs read an admirable report on pulmonary tuberculosis. Referred to the Committee on Publication.

Dr. Kirksey offered a preparation of meat juice to the Association, which he explained, the members to try.

On motion, the Association adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

"ACROSS THE CONTINENT."—This sensational drama, full of striking situations and thrilling scenery, was put on the stage at DeGive's last night and made a decided "hit." Throughout its rendition it drew forth the repeated applause of the audience. As "Pete" [illegible]

[illegible] at 4 o'clock P. M., to-day at their Hall for rehearsal.

THE passenger train on the State Road yesterday was detained several hours, by the run off of a freight train at a switch. "No damage done" is the report.

Editors Constitution: Permit me to make a couple of corrections with regard to your article of yesterday in relation to the late sessions of the "Georgia State Dental Society." The first mistake is with regard to the name. You speak of the Georgia Dental Convention, whereas it is a permanently organized State Society, and is named as I have written it above. The next mistake is with regard to its next session, which will not be, as you state, in May next, but on the second Wednesday of May, 1874.

I would also inform you that the Society has further honored our city by making this its permanent point for holding its annual sessions. I trust our brethren will "make a note of this" and favor us with a large attendance. Respectfully yours,

ARTHUR C. FORD, D. D. L.,
President Georgia State Dental Society.
April 10, 1873.

PERSONAL.—The following were registered at the Kimball House yesterday: G C Day, wife and daughter, Hartford, Conn.; ex-Gov W G Crossley, Miss Johnson, Maine; R S Benedict, wife and daughter, Brooklyn, N Y; Albert Steiner and lady, Dadeville, Ala; J C Thorpe, Fla; Miss Mary Powell, Nellie Powell, Sue Harris High Shoals; L M Hill, Washington; Barnard E Bee, Savannah; J J Floyd, Covington; Eugene LeHardy, Rome.

At the National Hotel we find James Leahey, J G Moffett, N Y; J R Badgely, W J Eagan, Baltimore; S C Austin, Col A R Goose, S L Lightfoot, Louisville, Ky; E H Gibbs, Chicago; R F Hall Cincinnati; G A Birch, St Louis; A M Massengale, Warren co; A Le Mitchell, Athens; T F Brewster, Harris co; Newt Heggie, Augusta; J A G Anderson, Marietta; W B Cochran, Hogansville; B C Cook, Long Cane and the Byron Troupe.

CROQUET at Phillips & Crew's.

RAFFLE.—Just as soon as all the chances have been taken, a magnificent crimson parlor suit; also an elegant chamber suit will be raffled. For particulars inquire of Major Frank S. Warren. Both suits are on exhibition at Messrs. Platt's, on Whitehall street.

CROQUET $3 50 at Phillips & Crew's.

INVITATION.—Mr. George Johnson respectfully invites the physicians of Atlanta, and all those attending the Medical Association, to visit his famous Mineral Spring; also, his Museum, where the Egyptian Mummy and other curiosities can be seen.

A FULL set Georgia Reports at Phillips & Crew's.

THE ENTERTAINMENT LAST NIGHT.

The Kimball House Ablaze with Beauty.

A Magnificent Banquet.

Nearly One Thousand Persons Around the Tables.

Rarely has there been gathered in this city such an assemblage of intelligence, grace and beauty as filled the parlors, corridors and arcades of the Kimball House last night, in attendance upon the grand entertainment in honor of the distinguished body of medical men now with us. The night was beautiful, starlight and moonlight bathing sky and earth with their soft radiance, and a gentle, but delightful breeze fanning fair cheeks and tresses through the lace of the richly curtained windows. We think it was perhaps as large an assemblage as ever gathered on a similiar occasion, yet there was fully as much order, and the arrangements all worked admirably. The various committees performed their parts well, and deserve the highest praise for the brilliant success of the entertainment. The only confusion apparent resulted from the undecorous rush at the table of some parties for the wines, but even this was soon dissipated by the skillful management of those in charge.

The rooms were brilliantly lighted, the splendid chandeliers grandly illuminating them. Beauty shone resplendent in faces, at which to look was to love. The blonde and the brunette, and every style of female loveliness confronted the gallant M. D.'s. Where so many queens reigned over conquered hearts, it is impossible to speak of any without mentioning a host.

The ball room was crowded all the evening, and dancing ceased not till a late hour of the night, or, rather, early hour of the morning.

The dressing was certainly equal in taste and magnificence to any ever witnessed at the Kimball.

THE SUPPER.

Colonel Nicholls, mine Host of the Kimball House, spread himself on the supper. It was a fine affair, looking handsomely, and affording entertainment for the revellers. Three long tables rejoiced (not "groaned" as the current metaphor horribly goes) under the bountiful supply of ornate victuals and tempting and varied fare. Tall pyramids of cakes elegantly trimmed were sandwiched in between portentous pigs roasted whole and squadrons of lighter edibles. Sentinels of fruit piles held watch and ward over luscious confectionery and grim goblets of seductive cigars.

Belesario, the immortal steward of the great Kimball tavern, outdid himself under Nichol's munificent liberality of provision.

The assault on the supper table was a magnificent specimen of gastronomic strategy, an overwhelming, restless charge of a Balaklava brigade of eaters, fair and masculine. The silks kept merry rustle to the demolition of the banquet, and the waving of ribbons and the murmur of soft voices was an alluring accompaniment to a spectacle of destruction unsurpassed in the annals of the appetite.

Wine contributed its enlivenment to the gay scene, and added, if possible, a racier flavor to the banquet.

The liberality of the affair, a matter creditable to Colonel Nichols, may be learned from the fact that twice the number of persons were fed that were contracted to be fed, and still whole large cakes were left untouched.

About 3 o'clock, this reporter wended his way to THE CONSTITUTION, and the late hour must be his apology for not furnishing a fuller account; but he found it impossible to leave so long as a fair charmer remained, as sweet as the little angel she held in her hand.

GORGEOUS SCENES OF YOUTH AND LOVELINESS.

The Visit of the Georgia Medical Association to the Public Schools.

Yesterday, at half past twelve o'clock, as stated in another column, the Association accepted the invitation courteously extended to them by Prof. Mallon, and adjourned to visit the Public Schools, and see how they are managed in our progressive city. The Doctors found an abundance of carriages awaiting them, and soon started forth upon their visiting tour, which to us and to them proved truly, one of the most delightful we have ever made.

The first place visited was

THE IVY STREET SCHOOL.

and here we found all the scholars busy with their books, and apparently somewhat surprised at the torrent of strangers that poured in upon them. Everything here, as indeed at each of the other schools we visited, was in perfect order. The different rooms and the building itself gave token of the care and thought which had been bestowed upon them. The doctors sorely regretted that their time did not allow them to hear the children examined in some of their exercises, but after passing through the rooms, and congratulating Professor Mallon and his several assistants upon the order and taste that was to be observed all around us, we hastened away, entered our carriage, and next halted before the

CREW STREET SCHOOL,

now situated in the Oglethorpe College building. Professor Mallon told us that he had four classes of young ladies here and would take us through the different rooms, that we might see how the girls could work, and how exceedingly pretty they all looked while at work, and the Doctors found it charming in the extreme to wander thus, from room to room, and see upon their entrance in each a multitude of lovely faces and soft eyes, beaming forth a cordial welcome to all.

The teachers in each room manifested the greatest interest in their sweet little charges, and were very anxious that their guests should remain a short time and hear the scholars examined in at least one exercise [illegible]. But inexorable time did not permit this, and Doctor McDowell was loudly called for, made a few felicitous remarks, complimenting the girls on their good looks, which they could not prevent, [illegible] which they did prevent.

Professor Mallon instructed two classes of the older girls to proceed to their hall on Peachtree street, and prepare to give their visitors an exhibition of their proficiency in Calisthenics. While they were obeying this order, with great promptness and [illegible] blushes, we paid a brief visit to the

[illegible] SCHOOL,

which is located on Peachtree [illegible]

Congratulating the teachers upon the fine appearance of their pupils, and declining their invitations to stay longer, we hurried to the

GIRLS' HALL,

where the calisthenic exercises were at once commenced. One of Atlanta's fairest belles seated herself at the piano, and began discoursing some delightful music, while the young ladies went through their various exercises in perfect time. Exercises with sticks and dumb bells, besides marching, constituted the entertainment. The beauty of the young ladies, the gracefulness of their movements, and all heightened by delicious music, made us think we were looking upon some fairy-land scene; and when it was over, the enthusiastic applause of the delighted doctors gave ample evidence of their appreciation.

Dr. Daniel returned thanks to the young ladies in a few words, for the charming entertainment they had afforded, and when we were reluctantly compelled to leave, we put our all in the single wish that Fortune might shower her richest blessings upon the little ladies who had contributed so much to our morning's pleasure.

THIS afternoon at 5 o'clock Wallace & Fowler will sell, on the premises, that excellent, new and centrally located residence of W. J. Ward's, opposite the City Hall, on McDonough street.

THANKS to Messrs. Griffin, Coe & Lawless, of the string band, for a serenade last night.

REAL ESTATE.—Judge Samuel B. Hoyt sold, on yesterday, that beautiful residence on east Harris street, to our enterprising friend A. J. West, of West & Edwards, for $5,000 cash.

The Death of a Faithful Old Servant.

Died, at the residence of Col. N. S. Hammond, yesterday, "old mammy Sophy" aged ninety four years. She had been a slave of the family and its ancestors for three generations.—Ever faithful to them, while it was her duty to serve, it was her good fortune that they kindly ministered to her wants during the latter and helpless years of her decline. These latter years were a remarkable exemplification of uncomplaining, patient waiting for her end.

THE members of Rhoda Coldwater Temple, No 28, will give an Ice Cream Festival in the Hall on the second floor of Bell's building, this (Friday) night for the purpose of raising funds to purchase a set of Regalia. We hope all those can will come out and help the children in their good work. The price of admission is only 10 cents. We have placed the prices for refreshments so low that any one can avail themselves of this opportunity.
W. A. LOVE, W. C.
JOHN HOLLIDAY, Secretary.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court.

DAILY PROCEEDINGS OF THE SUPREME COURT REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.]

12 Tallapoosa	13	17 Middle	3
13 Atlanta	36	18 Ochmulgee	12
14 Home	37	19 Eastern	6
15 Cherokee	11	20 Brunswick	7
16 Augusta	17		

SUPREME COURT, *Atlanta, April* 10, 1873.

No. 7, argument concluded.

No. 8, Markham et al. vs. Hamm & Son. Assumpsit from Fulton. Argued. D. F. & W. R. Hammond for plaintiff in error. P S. Mynatt, contra.

No. 9, Bridwell, administrator, et al, vs. E. Brown. Ejectment, from Fulton. Collier, Mynatt and Collier, for plaintiff in error. L. J. Glenn & Son, contra.

Pending the argument of P. L. Mynatt, Esq., the court adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

The United States Circuit Court.

Judges Woods and Erskine, presiding.

There is nothing of any interest to report from yesterday's session of this Court. The day was spent in disposing of civil business, of no especial public interest. Nothing criminal was done.

The juries were all discharged, in contemplation of a probable adjournment to-day.

The Justice Court, 1034th District.

The case of the State vs. J. J. McNally, charged with perjury, was tried by E. W. Munday yesterday. After argument, the warrant was dismissed at the cost of the prosecutor.

This Magistrate also married his first couple yesterday. The happy parties were Adam Reed and Caroline Plum, both colored. No cards.

Justice Hammond yesterday tried the case of the State vs. Bonnel Nix larceny after trust. He was charged with stealing a load of lumber of the value of $4 from F P. Rice. The court committed the defendant to jail for simple larceny, in default of bond of $250.

Local and Business Notices.

POTATOES! POTATOES!! POTATOES!!! Don't go to auction for them. Phillips' is the place. Cheaper than auctioneer's commissions. Two car loads to be sold at a little over nothing. "LIVE GROCER,"
apr10—d2t 57 Peachtree street.

FIRE! FIRE!—SLAUGHTER OF FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.—M. & J. Hirsch announce to the public that their stock has been injured by fire to such an extent as to render indispensible the purchase of an entire new stock. They will from this day offer their entire stock of Clothing and Underwear at prices which must close them out at once. This is a rare chance to buy fine goods at merely nominal prices. Call at once. The goods must be sold.
M & J. HIRSCH,
Next door to Chamberlin & Boynton.
apr9—dtf

SOMETHING RATHER COOL.—H. C. Pope's splendid ICE CREAM SODA FOUNTAIN is now open for the season. Cold and sparkling Soda Water with Pure and Fresh Fruit Syrups will be dispensed daily. The only Ice Cream Soda Fountain in the city, with Dow's Patent Ice Cutter, thereby rendering the water as cold as ice itself. Try it.
apr8—d1w

PHILLIPS, FLANDERS & Co., Commission Merchants and Dealers in Produce, are offering a large stock Harness, Saddles and Collars. apr6—d5t

FRIEND, are suffering with Neuralgia? If so, go to Heard, Craig & Co.'s and get a small bottle of Jackson's Magic Balsam, and our word for it, you will be the means of selling 50 bottles of it. mar25—dtf

JACKSON'S MAGIC BALSAM conquers Poison, masters Pain, and truly proves the sufferers gain. Sold by
HEARD, CRAIG & Co.,
mar25—dtf Atlanta.

JACKSON'S BALSAM will take the Pain out a Burn sooner than any other remedy in the whole world. Try it. mar25—dtf

PHILLIPS, FLANDERS & Co. are offering a large assortment of Ladies Dress Goods on more reasonable terms than ever before offered be them. apr6—d5t

MRS. E. C. WITTER is receiving her new Spring Goods, to which she is pleased to call the attention of the ladies of Atlanta.

Mrs Sharpe, late of Memphis, a most excellent dress-maker, will be with her Monday, April 7th. All she asks of the ladies is to give her a trial.

Ample satisfaction will be given, both in cutting and fitting.

Store rooms over Mr. Henry Banks & Son, Peachtree Street. apr8-d10t

EVERYBODY is getting excited about Jackson's Balsam. They say it cures every pain and ache that it is applied to. mar25—dtf

Tailors [illegible] Clothiers
EISEMAN & BRO.
56
Whitehall Street.

mar25—dtf

JACKSON'S MAGIC BALSAM cures that most disagreeable of all diseases, the Toothache in one minute by simply bathing the gums with it. Sold by HEARD, CRAIG & Co.
mar25—dtf

JACKSON'S MAGIC BALSAM will sell first and always gives satisfaction.
mar25—dtf

PIANOS! PIANOS

THE CELEBRATED

WM. KNABE & CO.'S PIANOS

18,000 of these Favorite Instruments now in use in this country and Europe. They have been awarded 65 Gold and Silver Medals.

Every Piano warranted for Five Years.

THE KNABE PIANOS ARE THE CHEAPEST BECAUSE THEY ARE THE BEST

See Prices for Other Pianos;

$300, $315, $325, $350, $400 to $1,500

Prices for Organs,

$65, $85, $100, $125, $150, to $500,

We keep on hand and offer to the public a large assortment of

PIANOS, ORGANS,
GUITARS, VIOLINS,
BANJOS, ACCORDIONS,
FLUTES, DRUMS,
FRENCH HARPS, etc.

The Largest Stock of Sheet Music in the City.

Illustrated Catalogues of PIANOS and ORGANS furnished on application. Inquiries by mail promptly answered. Address or call on
PHILLIPS, CREW & FREYER,
Atlanta, Ga.

AN EASY WAY TO PAY FOR

Pianos and Organs.

One Dollar per Day will Buy a Piano.

Fifty Cents a Day will Buy an Organ.

Send all orders to
Phillips, Crew & Freyer,
apr6-tf Atlanta, Ga

A. T. FINNEY,

MANUFACTURER

—AND—

Dealer in Carriages,

SUCH AS ARE NEEDED FOR THE SOUTHERN MARKET,

Barouches, Phaetons, Victorias, Cabbolets, Brets, Top and No-Top Buggies, Rockaways, Sociables, Doctor's Phaetons, Sewing Machine Wagons, etc., etc., etc.

I have now on hand the Largest and Most Complete Assortment of any Manufactory South of the Ohio River, which I am prepared to sell at

Reduced Prices!

Using nothing but the very best Material, Employing none but First-class Mechanics, having facilities equaled by none, I am prepared to sell the same work Cheaper than it can be

Duplicated by any other Manufacturer.

I make a Specialty of Harness of every class, and

BABY CARRIAGES

Carriages Renovated on Short Notice and all work warranted to give general satisfaction.

apr6—d3m A. T. FINNEY.

FRANKLIN & EICHBERG,

14 and 16 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.,

PLUMBERS, STEAM & GAS FITTERS,

DEALERS IN

Stoves, Ranges, Tinware and Housefurnishing Goods,

Steam Gauges, Whistles and general

Steam Engine Supplies.

A full stock of Plumbers and Tinners Goods sold to the Trade at Manufacturers Prices. An elegant stock of Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures and Globes.

The most improved Refrigerators and Ice Cream Freezers at Low Prices.
All work in our line executed with dispatch and at LOW PRICES, by competent workmen.
AGENTS FOR THE NELSON STEAM PUMP.
apr6—dtf

HEARD, CRAIG & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

J. S. PEMBERTON & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

DEALERS IN

WINDOW GLASS, WHITE LEAD, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, &c.,

18 Kimball House,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

DO YOUR EYES SING THE OLD SONGS, DARLING?

TO L A. B.

Do your eyes sing the old songs, darling?
The songs they sang for me;
When I, earth plodder and starling,
Saw heaven in those choral seas?

Do brave hearts wake to the singing
Of the royal, radiant eyes?
The echo in heart hall ringing;
Arise to worship! Rise!

Does youth kneel again before beauty?
Strength never bowed before—
Proud lips white and quivering,
Telling the heart's love o'er?

? ? ? ? ? ? ?

Peace to those dumb, death dusted lips!
Pray God his rest be sweet beneath the daisies now!
In thy sea eyes, oh—this heart drowned;
Press but one kiss on his, and *that* shall be his crown.

Sing ever the old songs, darling,
The songs you sang for me;
For man will be ever a starling,
And heaven be seen in the sea.

W.

Truth Clearly Spoken.

The recent convention of Democrats and Liberal Republicans for the State of Michigan adopted the following among the resolutions of their platform:

"That every actor in and promoter of the recent legislation which, disregarding the great burden of the national debt and the stringency of money now seriously affecting all classes of business, without necessity or propriety doubled the salary of the President and the pay of members of Congress retroactively, and is in the future increased to more than $60 per diem for all the time of their actual attendance on sessions, ought to be whelmed in such a flood of scorn and obloquy as to secure a speedy change of the law, and to deter all their successors from repeating the scandal and infamy of such enactments."

This, says the New York Sun, describes in appropriate language one of the most scandalous transactions in our history. There is one fact connected with the affair, however, which has not yet been presented to the people with sufficient force and prominence. This fact is that President Grant personally exerted his influence with members of Congress to secure the passage of the bill. He lobbied for the increase of his own salary. He had agreed to serve as President for $25,000 a year, but forgetting that he was bound in honor by such agreement, he went to members of Congress and besought their aid to accomplish this unprecedented act of plunder. If the members of Congress who voted for this bill merit the public condemnation, President Grant merits it much more than they.

A Frisky Old Pair.—A remarkable wedding took place at Tolletson, Ind., a day or two ago, the happy couple having passed the collective age of 158 years. The bride, Eliza Steinecke by name, was, until the event, a resident of Chicago, and had passed her 86th year. The bridegroom appeared as a stripling of 72 years. Eliza was married in the beginning of the present century at the age of 16, and has dangled a great great grandchild on her knees. But time has laid a light hand upon her, and she is yet as spry and frisky as many a woman of forty.

At the wedding she tripped the light fantastic with her new consort to the liveliest galop, and many a miss of eighteen watched her agile motions with feelings of positive envy. There was a large attendance at the wedding including deputations from all the neighboring villages. One of the presents was a gallon mug filled with beer. The bride took the first swig, and then all the women present followed her example. When it came to the men there was nothing left.

The bridegroom filled an old-fashioned long-stemmed pipe, took the initial whiff, and then all the men took a long pull and a strong pull, each in their turn.

The festivities were continued until an early hour in the morning. The couple possess a joint capital of $4,000, and will build themselves a nest for the coming birds.—*Chicago Times.*

A Gypsy Convention in Washington.—Ten bands of gypseys are now concentrated at Crystal Springs, north of this city, five of whom made this District their winter quarters. They are now waiting for other bands to join them in a kind of annual convention before separating for the coming season. They live in small tents or cabins, which they erect whenever night overtakes them, and some of the bands have a kind of an ambulance wagon in which they sleep. Their acknowledged means of livelihood are peddling and horse trading for the men, and fortune telling for the women; but the policemen think that much of the horse stealing carried on in Maryland and Virginia during the past few months has been done by the members of some of these gangs. Sometimes they have many fine horses, and at other times only a few, but always ready to trade. The chief is an old man, known only by the name of Crabtree, who seems to be respected and obeyed by all the bands. On the arrival of some few more bands, which are expected from the South and West, they will separate again and be scattered all over the country.

☞ A quaint Scotch minister was given somewhat to exaggeration in the pulpit. His clerk reminded him of its ill effects upon the congregation. He replied that he was not aware of it, and wished the clerk, the next time he did it, to give a cough by way of hint. Soon after he was describing Sampson's tying the foxes tails together. He said:

"The foxes in those days were much larger than ours, and they had tails twenty fut long."

"Ahem!" came from the clerk's desk.

"That is," continued the preacher, "according to their measurement; but by ours they were fifteen fut long."

"Ahem!" louder than before.

"But, as you may think this extravagant, we'll just say they were ten fut."

"Ahem! ahem!" still more vigorous.

The preacher, leaned over the pulpit, and shaking his finger at the clerk, said:

"You may cough there all the nicht long, mon I'll nae take a foot more. Would ye hae the foxes wid nae tails at all?"

☞ A short time since a colored man entered the office of the clerk of the county court, and advancing to a table where the deputy clerk was busily engaged, he produced a marriage license for which he paid the legal fee a few days before.

"Boss," said he, poking the license under the nose of the absorbed deputy.

"What is it?" was the impatient response.

"Boss," continued the darkey, "de lady declines dis document, and I fotch it to get my money back."

It was a little consoling to the darkey to be told some went further and fared worse, but when assured his money could not be returned, he turned indignantly on his double-soled pumps and muttered as he made his exit, "Eberybody's gone back on de document."

☞ The New York Commercial Advertiser we suppose feels kindly towards the South, when it says:

Most of the Southern papers are charmed at the courtesy of the President of the Senate, in recently calling Senator Gordon, of Georgia, to the chair. Gordon fought gallantly in the Confederate Army, was a first-class rebel, and believes to this day that he did right; and yet, sitting as the presiding officer of the United States Senate, deciding parliamentary questions in a thoroughly loyal body, he didn't do anything more terrible than convince his [illegible] that the most pronounced "traitor" [illegible] an honest, high-minded judge and [illegible] gentleman.

☞ Of General Richard Taylor, son of President Zachary Taylor, the New York Tribune says:

"Reporters who refer to this brilliant and loyal man as an enemy to the Union are guilty of gross injustice. When Gen. Taylor laid down his sword and gave up his 800 slaves, he accepted the situation without reservation, and to-day there is no better friend of the whole country than the former dashing General of the Confederate army."

☞ The Rochester Democrat is responsible for the following: One evening last week, at the opera house, as the play was approaching the crisis, a gentleman in one of the orchestra chairs became so much excited that when Miss Fernandez exclaimed: "Great Heavens! what have I done?" he raised in his seat and shouted with a denunciatory gesture, "You've raised hell!"

☞ Mr. Eugene Beebe, of New York city, has received a letter from the Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, in which he says: "I am anxiously awaiting the result of Mr. Boutwell's policy, for if he can carry it to its legitimate conclusion without a crash, a new era has dawned in the financial history of the world."

Reading Notices.

The Purest and Sweetest Cod-Liver Oil is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea shore, from fresh, selected livers, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.
apr8—d&w4w

Native Pearl versus Porcelain.—Dentist's ware is a poor substitute for Nature's. Let those who so believe, use the SOZODONT, which, if daily applied, will prevent all necessity for false teeth by keeping the real ones sound and healthy.
apr8—d1w&w1t

"It Acts Like a Charm," for the cure of Coughs, Bronchitis and all pulmonary diseases. Dr. Tutt's celebrated Expectorant. Pleasant to take.
apr8—d1w&w1t

Bachelors' Hair Dye.—This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond Street, New York.
oct3—d1y

Use Dooley's Yeast Powder if you relish light, sweet, wholesome Biscuits, Rolls, Pastry, etc. Your grocer sells it. Full weight and strength.
apr8—deod1w&w1t

I shall ever consider Simmons' Liver Regulator as the preserver of the life of my little son, who is now in blooming health.
Mrs. Ellen Meacham,
Chattanoochee, Fla.
apr8—deod1w&w1t

Schenck's Pulmonic Candy embraces in a great degree all the principles of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and while as pleasant to the palate as the purest of confections, its medicinal properties render it effectual in coughs, colds, bronchial and catarrhal affections, etc. It is the most acceptable remedy for children or infants, and can be given with impunity; while for professional gentlemen, or those who suffer from loss of voice, it is indispensable.

These candies are put up in 25 cent boxes, convenient for the pocket, and are for sale by all druggists and dealers.
J. H Schenck & Son,
N. E. corner Sixth and Arch streets,
Philadelphia.
feb26— dec25-deod1y

Why Will Ye Die?—Death, or what is worse, is the inevitable result of continued suspension of the menstrual flow. It is a condition which should not be trifled with. Immediate relief is the only safeguard against constitutional ruin. In all cases of suppression, suspension or other irregularity of the "courses," Dr. J. Bradfield's Female Regulator is the only sure remedy. It acts by giving tone to the nervous centres, improving the blood and determining directly to the organs of menstruation. It is a legitimate prescription, and the most intelligent Doctors use it. Prepared by J. H. Bradfield, druggist, Atlanta, Ga; $1 50 per bottle, and sold by respectable druggists everywhere.

Tuskegee, Ala.

Mr. L. H. Bradfield—Sir; Please forward us, immediately, another supply of Bradfield's Female Regulator. We find it to be all that is claimed for it, and we have witnessed the most decided and happy effects produced by it. Very respectfully,
Hunter & Alexander.

I could add a thousand other certificates; but I consider the above amply sufficient proof of its virtue. All I ask is a trial.
J. Bradfield, Atlanta, Ga.
For sale by all the druggists in Atlanta.
mar30 eod1yr

Home of Health.—Travelers from the South will find Dr. E. P. Miller's Home of Health, 39 and 41 W. 26th street, one of the most desirable places to live in New York City. The location is first-class; rooms large, airy and elegant; table excellent; and prices reasonable. The celebrated Turkish Baths, the Electric Baths, Sweedish Movements and Lifting Cure are in the establishment. Transient or permanent boarders accommodated. Send for circular. Address E. P. Miller, M. D., 39 and 41 W. 26th St., N. Y.
mar26—deod10t



For over FORTY YEARS this
PURELY VEGETABLE.
LIVER MEDICINE HAS PROVED TO BE THE
GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC
for Liver Complaint and its painful offspring, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Billous attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heartburn, CHILLS AND FEVER, etc., etc.

After years of careful experiments, to meet a great and urgent demand, we now produce from our original Genuine powders

The Prepared.

a Liquid form of SIMMON'S LIVER REGULATOR, containing all its wonderful and valuable properties, and offer it in

ONE DOLLAR BOTTLES.

The Powders, (price as before) .... $1.00 per package.
Sent by mail 1.04

☞ CAUTION. ☜

Buy no Powders or Prepared Simmon's Liver Regulator unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

J. H. ZELIN & CO.,
MACON, GA. AND PHILADELPHIA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

"CHEERFUL VOICES" FOR SCHOOLS.	"GEMS OF STRAUSS!" ALL BUY IT.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT

the remark- **CLARKE'S** able character of this Model Instruction Book. From the first it has taken the **NEW** lead, selling largely, and eliciting high commendations from those well qualified to **METHOD** judge. Musical Writers for the papers say: "Likely to become as popular as Richard- **FOR** son's."—"The very Book!"—"Among notices, every article has justly placed it far above **REED** any similar book." "Attracts and allures the pupil."—"Overflowing with pure **ORGANS.** melodies."

PRICE $2.50. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

"SPARKLING RUBIES" FOR SAB. SCH'LS	"MUSICAL TREASURE!" ALL TRY IT.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON, 711 Broadway, New York.
mar19— apr12—dwed&w3m

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

Has long been regarded as the best and cheapest Baking Powder in use. Perfectly pure and healthy. It makes, at short notice, delicious Biscuits, Rolls, &c. There need be no waste of food prepared with it, as it is always of the best quality. We would say to those who have never used it that a very few trials will enable them to use it not only with entire satisfaction, but with economy.

Put up FULL, NET weight, as represented. Grocers and Dealers sell it.

DOOLEY & BROTHER, Prop's,
69 New Street,
NEW YORK CITY.
mar1—deod6mo

Sale of Public Property BY THE GOVERNOR.

By virtue of the authority granted by an Act of the General Assembly, approved February 20th, 1873, I will sell at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House door, in Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in May next, between the legal hours for Sheriff's Sale, the following property, lately purchased at Sheriff's Sale for the use of the State, as the property of Henry O. Hoyt, viz:

All that lot or parcel of land containing three-fourths (¾) of an acre, situated on Daniel street and an alley in the fourth ward of the city of Atlanta, and adjoining the property of Hill, English and Wallace, it being part of land lot number forty-five (No. 45) in the fourteenth district of originally Henry, now Fulton county.

Also, all that tract or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, situate, lying in the seventeenth dist., of originally Henry, now Fulton county, being a part of land lot, known in the plan of said district as lot number one hundred and six (No. 106) and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stake on the east margin of Peachtree road, on the north side of said lot, and running east along said line one thousand and thirty-seven (1037) feet to a stake; thence to a stake south, four hundred thirty-five and a half (435½) feet; thence west nine hundred and six 906) feet to a stake on the east side of said road; thence northward along the east margin of the said road to the beginning point; containing nine and three-fourths (9¾) acres, more or less—the same being the place improved and occupied by the said Henry O. Hoyt.

JAMES M. SMITH, Governor.

By the Governor:
J. W. Warren, Sec. Ex. Dep't.
apr1-d1aw4w

GEORGIA, Fulton County.

TO THE SUPERIOR COURT OF SAID COUNTY.

Your petitioners, J. H. James, N. L. Angier, Alfred Austell, G. W. Adair, John Flynn, T. M. Clarke, J. P. Logan, J. M. Boring, A. C. Garlington, James H. Calloway, Julius M. Patton and L. E. Bleckley, together with their future associates and successors, desire to be incorporated for the term of twenty years, under the corporate name of the ATLANTA HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, for the purpose of establishing, constructing, maintaining and carrying on, in the city of Atlanta, in said county, a Hospital for the care, comfort, protection, treatment and cure of the sick and afflicted.

The object of your petioners being purely benevolent, they have no Capital stock; and the money and resources of said corporation are to be such only as may be donated, from time to time, by the charitable and philanthropic, or granted by the State, County or City, according to law, together with such accumulations therefrom as may be realized by loans or investments in the way of prudent administration and management.

L. E. BLECKLEY,
April 4, 1873. Attorney for Petitioners.

A true extract from the original petition filed and recorded, this day, in my office. April 4th, 1873.
W. R. VENABLE,
Clerk Superior Court, Fulton county.
apr5—d1aw4w

GERMAN MILLET

IS WHAT SOUTHERN FARMERS SHOULD

RAISE FOR HAY!

It is acknowledged by all who have tried it as being equal to Timothy for

Horses, Mules and Cattle.

Will grow better on poor land than any other grass known, often yielding 4 tons per acre on land that would not produce 15 bushels corn or 500 pounds cotton in seed. On poor land from 2½ to 3 tons per acre is an average; on good land, from 4 to 6 tons. Cost of Seed, Planting and Saving, with labor at one dollar per day, will not exceed twenty dollars per acre. It should be sown from April to June on land well broke and harrowed or rolled smooth, on poor land ½ to ¾ bushel per acre; on good land, ¾ to 1 bushel per acre. Cut when heads are beginning to turn brown.

Try it once and be convinced that you can raise your Hay for half the money you buy it at.

Pure Seed for Sale by ADAIR & BROS.
apr4—d1mo. Atlanta, Ga.

Western & Atlantic Railroad Company,

Office Master Transportation, April 5th, 1873.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK
Via Nashville or Knoxville.

On and after Sunday, 6th inst.,

NIGHT PASSENGER OUTWARD
Will leave Atlanta .... 8:10 P. M.
Arrive in Dalton .... 1:29 A. M.
Arrive in Chattanooga .... 3:45 A. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER INWARD—THROUGH FROM NEW YORK.
Will leave Chattanooga .... 4:30 P. M.
Leave Dalton .... 6:51 P. M.
Arrive in Atlanta .... 12:38 A. M.

DAY PASSENGER OUTWARD—THROUGH TO NEW YORK, via NASHVILLE,
Will leave Atlanta .... 8:30 A. M.
Arrive in Chattanooga .... 4:28 P. M.

DAY PASSENGER INWARD—THROUGH FROM NEW YORK,
Will leave Chattanooga .... 5:45 A. M.
Leave Dalton .... 8:03 A. M.
Arrive in Atlanta .... 1:45 P. M.

E. B. WALKER,
apr6—d1w Master Transportation.



David McBride

SUCCESSOR TO
McBRIDE & SMITH.
MANUFACTURER OF

FINE CARRIAGES
PHAETONS,
ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES

Repairing Promptly and Neatly Executed.

DAVID McBRIDE,
25 Decatur Street.
—sep8-d3m—dec18-d3m

J. W. & J. R. HIGHTOWER,
SUCCESSORS TO
LEE & HIGHTWER,
DEALERS IN
HORSES AND MULES.

☞ Opposite Passenger Depot. ☜

GRIFFIN, - - - - - - - - GEORGIA

Propose to continue the Livery and stock business in Griffin, at the old stand, near the passenger depot. They propose to keep in the Livery line as fine and fancy stock, and as superb and elegant vehicles as the country affords, and will be pleased to serve their friends and the public at all times, and by giving their personal attention to their customers, guaranty satisfaction.

☞ Will keep always on hand stock for sale. Drovers can secure good accommodation—our lots being large and secure. Nov6-tf

AIR LINE RAIL ROAD.

Mt. Airy Depot, 7 Miles from Clarksville, on South Half of Lot 174, 10th District, Habersham County, Ga.

Town Lots 50 by 100 feet, at private sale. Apply to E. W. Holland, of Atlanta.

This is the highest altitude on the Air-Line Railroad, being 1,[illegible] feet above the level of the sea. [illegible] pure air, good water and good health, cannot be surpassed in Upper Georgia.
feb8-d3m ED. W. HOLLAND.

Double Entry Book-Keeper.

A Gentleman of twenty years' practical experience desires the position of Book-Keeper in some first-class house in this city. Good references will be given.
Apply at this office. jun17-d1f

Mrs. A. R. Mace [illegible] to inform her friends [illegible] she will Cut and Make, or make Dresses, at the shortest notice, and [illegible] styles, at her residence on Decatur street, below Bell. [illegible]

Madison House,
Madison, Georgia.
F. B. WOODARD .... Proprietor.

ARCHITECTURE.

Parkins & Allen, Architects

Will make Plans, Specifications, and Detail Drawings for Buildings of all descriptions. Office in Republic Block, opposite the Kimball House.

GEORGIA REPORTS.

We will publish 6 [illegible] Georgia Reports [illegible] jointly [illegible] by the late Reporter will be sent by 1st February, 1873. Part 3d [illegible] be present Reporter, will [illegible] immediately. [illegible] parts will be delivered and [illegible] to those who subscribe and pay $5 in advance of publication. Payments may be made to either of us.

The bound volumes from 3 to 44, both included, may be had from either of us at $7 00 per volume.

N. J. HAMMOND,
Late Reporter Supreme Court, Georgia.
HENRY J. JACKSON,
jan19—d3mo Reporter Supreme Court, Georgia.

SPRING TRADE!

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
—TO—
Country Jewelers,
—AND—
MERCHANTS AND PURCHASERS
OF WATCHES, DIAMONDS, FINE JEWELRY,
—AND—
GORHAM & CO.'S STERLING SILVERWARE.

Largest Stock in the State!

All Fresh and New—Bought for Cash!

FOR SALE

By Single Peice or Quantity, at

Our Retail Prices!

which are Lower than any other dealers

WHOLESALE PRICE

We offer to our CUSTOMERS all our Fresh and New Style Goods at these LOW PRICES, as it is our intention to always keep up the well earned reputation of this store for keeping the GREATEST VARIETY, THE NEWEST STYLES, THE

Finest Quality and the Lowest Prices!

PURCHASERS,

Do not buy a single article in Jewery before you examine this elegant stock and our Low Prices.
REMEMBER THE PLACE,
SHARP'S OLD STAND,
33 Whitehall Street,
B. W. BRISCOE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—All goods sold by us Engraved in superior style FREE OF CHARGE.

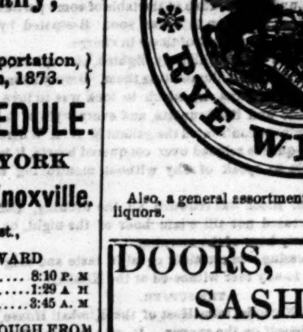
Watches and Jewelry carefully Repaired and Warranted. We have the best Watchmakers, Jewelers and Engravers South of Mason & Dixon's Line.
apr1-d1m

GUTHMAN & HAAS' SPECIALTIES.

Jersey Cider, Holland Curacos, Anisette de Bordeaux, Marischino, Chartreuse, Rhine Wines, Van Jansen's Royal Schiedam Schnapps,

OLD TRIUMPH BOURBON

AND



Also, a general assortment of other pure wines and liquors. mar23-d3f

DOORS,
SASHES,
BLINDS,
WOOD MOULDINGS, STAIR RAILS, NEWELS,
AND ALL KINDS OF FANCY GLASS.
LARGE STOCK. LOWEST RATES.
ORDER WORK SOLICITED.
SEND FOR ESTIMATE AND PRICE LISTS.
KEOGH & THORNE,
254 AND 256 CANAL STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.
nov26-d1yr

SOUTHERN
TERRA COTTA WORKS.



The undersigned have their works in full operation and are now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of Terra Cotta Works, such as Window Caps, Enrichments for Cornice, such as Brackets, Medallion, and everything in the Architectural line. Also, Chimney Tops, Vases, Flower Pots, Statuary, etc., etc. Also Manufacturers of

SEWER PIPE

from 2 inches to 30 inches in diameter. Also, interior decoration, such as

Centre Pieces, Cornice, etc.

We will guarantee all the work that we undertake to execute to give entire satisfaction.
may21—d1y PELLEGRINI & GIORGI.

Sterling's Southern Series
—OF—
Readers, Orators & Copy Books.

The undersigned now own the plates of this POPULAR SERIES; and as they are the only Purely Southern School Books offered in the market, we submit that it is to the interest of Teachers to patronize them. Send for circulars of Special Terms to Teachers—VERY LIBERAL. Specimen copies sent free for examination.

Prof. Orr, the Superintendent of Education for Georgia, says of them:

Messrs. J. W. Burke & Co., Macon, Ga.—Gentlemen: I have given to the Sterling Series of School Books, which you have had the kindness to leave with me, such examination as the limited amount of leisure at my command has allowed. With several books of the series I was already familiar, having added greatly to the interest of several public exhibitions, while engaged in active school work, by selections from their pages. While there ought not to be anything offensively sectional in our school literature, I must be allowed to say that it is with feelings of both pleasure and pride that I find in the pages of these books so liberal a recognition of Southern talent. I am glad, too, to learn that their publication is to be transferred to our own State. Southern independence will be somewhat achieved by producing, in far as possible, every necessary for the supply of all our wants, both material and mental, upon our own soil. I will only add that I would be pleased to see the books extensively used.

Respectfully yours,
GUSTAVUS J. ORR,
State School Commissioner.
Atlanta, Ga., May 24, 1872.
J. W. BURKE & CO., Publishers,
aug8-d3f Macon, Georgia.

To the Traveling Public.

I would respectfully inform persons wishing transportation

From Duluth, Georgia,

On the Air-Line Railroad, to

Lawrenceville, Cumming, Alpharetta

or any other point of the surrounding country, that I am prepared with good conveyances. Charges reasonable. J. A. BOWNS.
[illegible]

INKS. SOUTHWARK CO.'S English Writing, [illegible] Black and other Inks. Sole Agents for the United States, SCHENCK TAG CO., [illegible] Street, New York. [illegible]

INHALING SYSTEM!



DR. J. A. JONES

IS NOW PRACTICING AT THE

KIMBALL HOUSE, Atlanta, Ga.

Where he has been induced to extend his stay until the 17TH OF MAY, (and on his way to New York) DR. JONES, will practice at the STANTON HOUSE, CHATTANOOGA, TENN., FROM THE 18TH TO THE 25TH OF MAY, 1873. Letters containing one dollar will be answered, others not read. Dr Jones' address, after the 25th of May, will be JOHANNES A. JONES, M. D.,
New York City P. O.

Letters on Prevalent Diseases that Affect the American Nation.

SYMPTOMS OF CHRONIC CARTARRH

BY DR. J. A. JONES.

The above cut represents DR. JONES' new method of curing diseases of the Lungs and Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, Tracheitis, Layringetis, Consumption, Enlarged Tonsils, Pleuritis, breaking up Congestion of the Lungs and Liver, and effecting cures of the Respiratory Organs with certainty and ease, that cannot be reached by any other method.

His remedies are reduced to warm spray—are specific in their nature; they reach the whole diseased surface at every breath; they are carried directly into the blood without having to go through the process of digestion; only certain prepared remedies can be used by this system.

A few so-called family doctors are experimenting with the Inhaler and their Caustics, Iodines, and other relics of barbarism peculiar to that practice—the result is, they are destroying the reputation of the only system that will cure Throat Diseases. Only certain mild remedies can be taken into the Lungs, and they are not kept by druggists nor known to the general profession.

1st. Of the head—heavy, dull, aching over the eyes, sometimes extending back through different parts of the head, and causing a weight or heat, of coldness on top of the head, snapping and cracking noise in the ears, dullness of hearing often the secretion collects in middle ear, closing up the eustachian tubes, producing deafness—the lining membrane being the same from the head through the whole alimentary canal, and down into the lungs, it has but to extend itself to affect the whole system. It becomes virulent in the nose sometimes, causing a tenderness, or producing offensive breath, discharges of yellowish matter and scabs the shape of the nostrils, or if the partition bone is only affected, then the discharges are flat, and when they discharge, which is generally after exertion, the nose is open, the patient breathes more easily and the head feels more clear—the heaviness over the eyes and across the forehead is seldom entirely gone, but it is aggravated by every fresh cold. The offensive smell for which the unfortunate chews many kinds of drugs to neutralize or destroy, and thereby be enabled to go into society without being a positive nuisance, which persons of both sexes are, on account of this barbarous and offensive disease, called OZOENA, which has now assumed a Tertiary form of Cancer, destroying everything but the outside skin, letting the nose sink in, extending to the throat, destroying the voice, etc., when the disease is called Layringetis, Tracheitis, Bronchitis, etc.

SYMPTOMS OF THE THROAT.

A collection of tenacious slimy secretion falling down into the throat and thrown out—tickling, rasping, hoarseness and scraping to keep open the wind pipe; difficult breathing, oppression and soreness under the breast bone; tenderness in the left side; rheumatic pains between the shoulders; stiff neck on taking cold; palpitation of the heart; torpid liver; sometimes yellow complexion; general dull and heavy feeling; extreme shortness of breath; soreness of stomach pit; bloated sensation; belching of wind; yawning, gaping, keeping mouth open to breathe; distress, sleepless nights; worse when lying down, and it now terminates either in Consumption of the Lungs, or follows the mucous membrane through the whole alimentary and urinal canal, causing Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Piles, Inflammation of the Bladder, trouble in the Urinary Organs, (and in women, nearly the whole train of female diseases,) and general Consumption, emaciation, complete prostration, etc., with all of which, and many other symptoms, called by twenty different names, the sufferer may exist for a while. Dr. Jones cures this dangerous and insidious disease by the Steam System—using specific medicines known only to himself, applied to the disease surface, in the form of spray. He relieves the sufferer in a few minutes and supplies the patient with all that is required to finish the cure at home.

OZOENA.

An Offensive Disease in the Nose.

Which eats away the partition bone, destroys the sense of smell, produces green or yellowish scabs, the shape of the nostrils—sometimes flat, often streaked with blood and matter; causing weight and dull aching over the eyes, headache, loss of memory, giddiness, etc. This disease is often caused by neglected colds, by suppressed skin diseases, Scrofula, Scarlet Fever, Psoriasis, Syphilis, and other contagious diseases, and is itself contagious. It often extends to the throat, producing Hoarseness, Bronchitis, and CONSUMPTION. It is a Tertiary form of Cancer, DESTROYING the NOSE and THROAT when too long neglected. DR. JONES is the ONLY Physician in the United States who thoroughly understands curing this dangerous and offensive disease. He destroys the offensive smell in FIVE MINUTES, and relieves the sufferer in every way AT ONCE, and CURES the disease in a short time. For this disease Dr. Jones has special instruments with which to apply his specific remedies to the spot. Nasal Douches and catarrh remedies generally drive this disease to the lungs more quickly.

Letter No. 3.

By DR. J. A. JONES, of London.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH

Prevalent in America and Europe.

1. Of the Head.—Tingling, itching, with a sense of dryness and obstruction of the nose, sneezing, running of a watery secretion; as it progresses, the secretion becomes mucous, entire obstruction of one or both nostrils, hawking, tickling of the throat, coughing, etc. 2. Catarrh of the Chest prevails as an epidemic sometimes, and is called influenza; with or without fever, and many of the symptoms just mentioned; there is oppression across the chest, soreness and tenderness of the throat, first dry, afterward a copious secretion of mucous, which may become opaque or frothy, difficulty of breathing, pain in the head, and dull feelings, a sense of soreness, spasmodic cough; as the disease progresses, the sputa becomes copious and thick. This disease is called the Grippe by some. Catarrhal Inflammation of the eyes arises from colds, causes obstruction of the ear passages, watery eyes, fistula, lachrymalis, dimness of vision, etc.

SUPPRESSED CATARRH may produce inflammation of the lungs, brain or eyes, or give rise to rheumatism, nervous disorders, weeping, moaning, tremors and convulsions, drowsiness, chilliness, starting, twitching, palpitation of the heart, etc. When the frontal sinuses above the eyes, posterior and anterior nasal passages, become clogged up, and even the antrum or cavity of the cheek bone becomes filled, or partly, it often produces a pressure on the nerves that supply these parts, and pains like the most excruciating neuralgia is the result. The disease follows the mucous membrane through the eustachian tubes to all parts of the ear, causing [illegible] of the ear, causing hypertrophy of the drum [illegible] with the functions of the glands of [illegible] cold [illegible] sounds, such as [illegible], the ringing of bells, and similar noises, which vary, and which are always [illegible]; this is deafness of [illegible] kind.

Dr. Jones has made the [illegible] diseases of every name a specialty all his life. He is well prepared, and performs all the most difficult and delicate operations in surgery, especially of the eye, ear and nose. He is a graduate of the best medical colleges in Europe and America, and his diplomas proving the same are suspended in his office.

☞ Letters containing one dollar will be answered.

Dr. Jones' fees vary from $10 to $1,000. His terms are cash. His fees are considered very low for the great amount of good he does.

Opthalmia, or Sore Eyes.

[illegible]

Strabismus or Cross-Eyedness

[illegible]

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Georgia Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.
Leave Augusta .... 8.30 o'clock, A. M.
Leave Atlanta .... 5.30 " A. M.
Arrive at Atlanta .... 5.40 " P. M.
Arrive at Augusta .... 5.30 " P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.
Leave Augusta .... 8.15 " P. M.
Leave Atlanta .... 8.15 " P. M.
Arrive at Atlanta .... 6.[illegible] " A. M.
Arrive at Augusta .... 7.00 " A. M.

Accommodation Train.
Leave Atlanta .... 5 45 P. M.
Leave Stone Mountain .... 6 45 A. M.
Arrive Atlanta .... 8 00 A. M.
Arrive Stone Mountain .... 7 P. M.

Macon and Western Railroad.
DAY PASSENGER—DAILY.
Leave Atlanta .... 1:45 A M
Leave Macon .... 7:35 A M
Arrive at Atlanta .... 1:25 P M
Arrive at Macon .... 7:45 P M

NIGHT PASSENGER AND FREIGHT—DAILY.
Leave Atlanta .... 2:30 P M
Leave Macon .... 10:00 P M
Arrive at Atlanta .... 6:00 A M
Arrive at Macon .... 2:30 P M

Western and Atlantic Railroad.
NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.
Leave Atlanta .... 8:10 P. M
Arrive at Chattanooga .... 3:44 A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.
Leave Atlanta .... 8:30 A. M
Arrive at Chattanooga .... 4:28 P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.
Leave Chattanooga .... 4:30 P. M
Arrive at Atlanta .... 1:40 A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.
Leave Chattanooga .... 5:45 A. M
Arrive at Atlanta .... 1:45 P. M

DALTON ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.
Leave Atlanta .... 4:30 P. M
Arrive at Dalton .... 2:35 A. M
Leave Dalton .... 12:00 M N
Arrive in Atlanta .... 9:50 A M

Schedule of Rome Railroad.
MORNING TRAIN.
Leave Rome .... 8 30 A. M.
Arrive at Kingston .... 9:45 A. M.
Leave Kingston .... 11:30 A. M.
Arrive at Rome .... 1:15 A. M.

NIGHT TRAIN.
Leave Rome .... 8:15 P. M.
Arrive at Kingston .... 9:30 P. M.
Leave Kingston .... 12:00 A. M.
Arrive at Rome .... 1:30 A. M.

St. Louis, Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Line.
TIME CARD, SEPTEMBER 1, 1872.

Leave Atlanta	8:30 A M	8:10 P M
Arrive Chattanooga	4:28 P M	3:44 A M
Arrive Nashville	12:45 A M	1:05 P M
Arrive McKenzie	8:20 A M	8:30 P M
Arrive Memphis	3:10 P M	2:25 A M
Arrive Little Rock		6:30 P M
Arrive Union City	10:20 A M	10:30 P M
Arrive Columbus	12:00 noon	12:00 m'dt
Arrive St. Louis (via Cairo Short Line)	9:05 P M	11:20 A M
Arrive St. Louis (via Iron Mountain Railroad)	11:00 P M	12:50 P M

ALBERT B. WRENN,
Southeast Agent,
Atlanta, Ga.

Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad.
Leave Griffin .... 1 00 P M
Arrive at Newnan .... 3 45 P M
Leave Newnan .... 7 00 A M
Arrive at Griffin .... 9 47 A M
Connects at Griffin with Macon and Western Railroad.

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.
NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Outward.)
Leave Atlanta .... 1 15 A M
Arrive at West-Point .... 5 40 A M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Inward)
Leave West Point .... 1 00 A M
Arrive at Atlanta .... 6 50 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN (Outward.)
Leave Atlanta .... 7 00 A M
Arrive at West-Point .... 11 47 A M

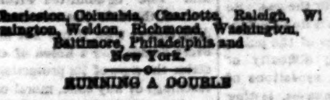
DAY PASSENGER TRAIN (Inward.)
Leave West-Point .... 2 25 P M
Arrive at Atlanta .... 7 50 P M

Air-Line Railroad.
DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.
Leave Atlanta .... 6 45 A M
Arrive at End of Track .... 12 16 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.
Leave End of Track .... 1 00 P M
Arrive at Atlanta .... 6 51 P M

The Great Southern
PASSENGER AND MAIL

ROUTE!



VIA
ATLANTA and AUGUSTA!

TO Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

RUNNING A DOUBLE
Daily Through Passenger Train.

Connections by this line are most certain and sure at all seasons.

The Eating Houses

On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.

CONDUCTORS on this line are affable and courteous to passengers.

The Quickest Time and Sure Connection made by this Route.

Passengers can purchase Through Tickets and have their Baggage Checked through from New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus, and Atlanta TO Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York

BY Four Different Routes, via Augusta, Kingsville, and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta
AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS
ON
ALL NIGHT TRAINS LEAVING ATLANTA
BY THIS ROUTE.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find a

Splendid Line of Steamships,

From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

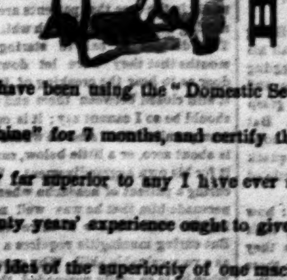
The Charleston Steamships

Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are

Unrivaled on the Coast.

Through Tickets on Sale at
MONTGOMERY, WEST POINT AND ATLANTA
TO
NEW YORK VIA CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS
S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent.
J. A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.
jan24—d1f

"DOMESTIC."



I have been using the "Domestic Sewing Machine" for 7 months, and certify that it is by far superior to any I have ever seen. Twenty years' experience ought to give me some idea of the superiority of one machine over another, and I feel safe in saying that the "Domestic" is BY FAR superior to any Machine now made.

I. N. HAIR,
Merchant Tailor, Griffin, Ga.

Owners of other machines are anxious to exchange for it.

We have a large number of the late Improved Howe, Singer and Wheeler & Wilson machines we have taken in exchange at a nominal price, for sale VERY CHEAP.

Agents wanted.
Domestic Sewing Machine Company,
No. 4 [illegible]
Atlanta, Georgia.
[illegible]

NOTICE.

Dr. B. J. HEAD offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta. Having an experience of over a quarter of a century, in the various branches of his profession, he hopes to give satisfaction. [illegible]

1873. WILLIAM RICH & CO, 1873

15 Decatur Street, Opposite H. I. Kimball House,

JOBBERS OF

Notions, Fancy Goods, Millinery and White Goods

Have now on sale the HANDSOMEST STOCK FOR SPRING TRADE ever offered in Atlanta.

NOVELTIES OPENING DAILY.

With LARGELY INCREASED FACILITIES we are enabled to extend SUPERIOR inducements, particularly to CASH BUYERS.

MERCHANTS visiting the city should See and Price our Goods before purchasing.

WILLIAM RICH & CO
☞ Catalogues on application. mar16—d&wtr

PETER LYNCH

92 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Liquors, Wines, Cider, Cigars, Tobacco, Glassware,

CROCKERY, PROVISIONS, COUNTRY PRODUCE, Etc.

☞ Gibson's fine Whiskies made a specialty in the Liquor line.

JUST RECIVED THREE BARRELS SILVER-SKIN ONION SETS, which will be sold low. Orders solicited. TERMS CASH.
jan. 24—d6m

GOULD, BARTON & CO.,
Commission Merchants

DEALERS IN

FLOUR, GRAIN, MATS,
—AND—
General Produce,
Atlanta, - - - Georgia.
jan20—d&w3m

FARMERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS.

Plows and other Agricultural Implements Cheaper

THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE SOUTH.

We cannot be Undersold for Cash.

"Buist's" Warranted Garden Seeds.

We have facilities for furnishing the Trade at Philadelphia prices.

Guano and Provisions Sold to Farmers on Time.

☞ SEND FOR OUR CIRCULARS OF PRICES AND TERMS.

J. BEN WILSON & CO.,
BROAD STREET, by the Bridge,
jan21— (July4-d12mo) ATLANTA, GA.

Empire Steam Planing Mill
—AND—
SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY.
:O:

J. C. PECK & CO.,
BUILDERS,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS
—IN—

Lumber of all kinds, Laths, Shingles, Hubs, Spokes and Handles,
SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.
Mouldings, Brackets, Counters, Desks Tables, Show Cases, etc, etc.
Paints, Oils, Glass and Putty
DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS, AT THE LOWEST RATES.
With our New and Improved Machinery, we can
DEFY ALL COMPETITION
:O:
DON'T FORGET THE PLACE,
Corner Loyd St. and Georgia Railroad, Opposite Gen'l Pass. Depot,
Atlanta, Georgia,

J. C. PECK, J. H. ELLSWORTH,
W. G. ASHLEY, J. H. BALL.
feb1—d6m

DIRECT TRADE IMPORTATION
—OF—
IRON, STEEL, GUNS, CUTLERY.
—AND—
General Hardware.

We are now ready to furnish the Trade, from ample and judicious selections, every article embraced in our line, at close figures, which will prove themselves in comparison with any market in the United States. Specialties in Genuine Hammered Swedes Iron, Swedish Plow steel, English Guns and Cutlery—which come to us with not a second profit; also, in American Heavy Goods, from manufacturers on quantity contracts—Superior Charcoal Merchant Bar Iron and Nails.

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REORGANIZED FOR THE SUMMER OF 1872.

DOUBLE DAILY ALL RAIL CONNECTION
VIA
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AN ADDITIONAL DAILY CONNECTION VIA
AUGUSTA, WILMINGTON AND PORTSMOUTH,
—AND THE—
Magnificent Bay Line Steamers.

The equipment of the Roads of this Line is first-cla[ss]

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars are Upon all Night Trains.

Double daily schedules are operated upon the entire route, from New Orleans and all terminal points in Alabama and Georgia.

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and the second night enjoy the luxurious accommodations of the Steamers of that line.

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THROUGH TICKETS to all prominent points on sale by both routes at all terminal points south. Also full line of Virginia Springs and Excursion Tickets to attractive Summer Resorts.

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Can fill orders at short notice. A large quantity of well seasoned timber on hand. Mr. E. H. Gower who has had forty years experience in the business—formerly of Greenville, South Carolina, and lately of Gainesville, Georgia, gives his personal attention to the business. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

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WE DEFY COMPETITION, BOTH IN QUALITY AND PRICE
[illegible]

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for the brick work of New Methodist Church at Newnan, Georgia, will be received by the Building Committee until the 5th of April. Plan, specifications and detailed drawings can be seen by calling on T. R. Thompson. The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all bids. [illegible]
T. R. THOMPSON, Secretary. apr5-d6m

West End Floral Garden

[illegible] & THURMOND, Proprietors, are prepared to furnish strawberry, [illegible] Plants of all varieties. A call is respectfully solicited. [illegible]
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